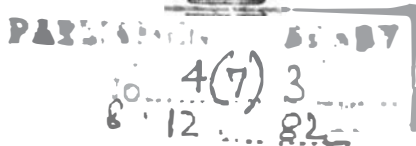


Fifth Series, Vol. XLIII No. 24

Friday, August 23, 1974
Bhadra 1, 1896 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eleventh Session)



(Vol. XLIII contains Nos. 21 to 30)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

LOK SABHA

Friday, August 23, 1974/Bhadra 1,
1896 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

हथियारों के आयात के लिए लाइसेंस देना

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* 467. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :
श्री भाव्यवराब सिन्धिया .

क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) क्या नेशनल रायफल एसोसियेशन ऑफ इण्डिया ने भारत में चादमारी (टारगैट शूटिंग) को बढ़ावा देने हेतु उन्नत किस्म की रायफलों का आयात करने के लिए लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने के लिए आवेदन किया है ;

(ख) क्या 16 महीने के बाद एसोसियेशन से कहा गया है कि वह अपनी आवश्यकताये प्रहमदाबाद की एयरगन बनाने वाली कम्पनी से, यद्यपि वह उन्नत किस्म की रायफल नहीं बनाती है, पूरी करे, और

(ग) इस मामले के तथ्य क्या हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE
(PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

1845 LS—2.

2

(b) and (c). The applicant was asked to approach the indigenous manufacture on the advice of the Directorate General of Technical Development. A further representation received from the applicant is under consideration in consultation with the Ministry of Defence Production. There has been an administrative delay in the disposal of the application, as the import of the item is not normally permissible, and also because the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare had recommended the import without having obtained indigenous clearance.

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव: अध्यक्ष जी, मैं सबसे पहले मन्त्रालय को धन्यवाद ज्ञापित करता हूँ कि 16 महीने बाद ही सही लेकिन उन्होंने जवाब तो दिया लेकिन प्रश्न यह उठता है कि नेशनल राइफल एसोसियेशन ऑफ इण्डिया ने टारगैट शूटिंग के लिए कहा कि अच्छी किस्म की रायफल आयात करने की सुविधा हमको दी जाये लेकिन उसके बदले में उनसे कहा गया कि प्रहमदाबाद एयरगन फैक्टरी से

अध्यक्ष महोदय बात यह है कि इस एसोसियेशन का प्रसीडेंट मैं हूँ, अगर आप चाहे तो मैं बाहर चला जाता हूँ। चूँकि मैं इन्स्टीट्यूट पार्टी हूँ इसलिए मैं बाहर चला जाता हूँ और किसी दूसरे को बिठाये देता हूँ।

Have you any objection? As I happen to be the President of the Association. I am morally bound to have the House. This question comes when I am sitting here as Speaker. It will be better if I move out and ask somebody else to sit here.

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : अध्यक्ष जी, इनके मन्त्रालय से 16 महीने के बाद जवाब लिया लेकिन इतने विलम्ब से उत्तर देने का इन्होंने कोई कारण नहीं बतलाया।

दूसरी बात यह है कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सफल प्रतियोगिता जिसका प्रतिनिधित्व हमारे संसद् सदस्य डॉ० कर्णीसिंह जी करते हैं एयरगन शूटिंग के अभ्यास से, जिसमें केवल 15-16 गज तक टारगेट लिया जा सकता है, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रेष्ठ की प्रतियोगिता में कैसे भाग ले सकते हैं।

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I am not quite happy that it has taken such a long time, but I would humbly submit that there are some procedural reasons whether they are good or bad, it is for you to consider.

MR. SPEAKER: I assure you I did not inspire this question.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: We had to refer it to the Education Ministry and they had no foreign exchange on their own, on the basis of which they could clear it. Otherwise also it was necessary to obtain clearance from DGTD. DGTD advised us that we should be first satisfied that this sort of rifle is not obtained in the country. So, a reference was made to Ahmedabad. On enquiry it was found not suitable for our purpose. Now we have asked the Defence Production department whether they can do it. If they can, we will ask them to supply it, otherwise, we will take the necessary measures. I assure you that I will take personal interest and the matter will be disposed of as expeditiously as possible.

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रतियोगिता में भाग लेने के सम्बन्ध में जो मैंने प्रश्न किया था उसका उत्तर मन्त्री जी ने नहीं दिया। प्रश्न यह है कि बढ़िया किस्म की राइफल हमारे हाथ में नहीं दी गई तो हमारे भारत का प्रतिनिधित्व संसद् सदस्य

डा० कर्णीसिंह करते हैं वह अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत् की प्रतियोगिता में कैसे टिक सकते हैं? तो इसके लिये कौन सा उपाय किया जा रहा है, इसके सम्बन्ध में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I will repeat that I will take personal interest in it and see that it is disposed of as expeditiously as possible.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I do not know which company the Minister has in mind in Ahmedabad. But there is one company which I know which has been producing excellent air rifles with even modern sophisticated gas cylinders. But because gas cylinders are not available, they want to switch over to the spring system. Only on account of some technical difficulty in the ministry, they are not being given this permission. Will you allow this company to switch over to the spring system without raising any technical objections? They are excellent rifles.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Maybe, but I am not an expert in the excellence of rifles.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: We are and we know it. So does the Speaker, who is one of the best shots.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I am speaking of myself. I do not have that technical information. But I am told the National Rifles Limited, Ahmedabad, does not have the power to produce this sort of rifles that had been asked for. That is why we are in touch with the Defence Production department.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: May I know whether it is not a fact, that when the National Rifle Association applied for an import licence for .22 miniature rifles, without going

through the application, they advised the National Rifle Association to purchase air rifles? The Minister stated that it is not their policy to allow the import of guns from outside. Is it not a fact that two years ago they allowed the import of .22 rifles from Czechoslovakia in large numbers? When they have already adopted a policy for the import of such rifles, why this application has been held up?

PROF D P CHATTOPADHYAYA
As I said, if the DGTD clearance is obtained that this sort of rifles are not obtainable in the country, we do allow, and we did allow, the import of it. There is no denying that fact. But, in this case, they could not get that clearance.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO,
Sir, since, you are the President of the National Rifle Association, you are in a position to say whether the Minister's reply is correct or not.

MR. SPEAKER. I said in the beginning that I want to keep away from this question. But now you are involving me unnecessarily. I may inform the Minister that two years back there was such an order and they were imported from Czechoslovakia.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: He has not replied to my question that when the application was for .22 rifles whether they were asked to get air guns.

Rates of Interest on G.P. Fund

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*469 DR. GOVIND DAS RICHHA-
RIYA:

SHRI FATEH SINGH RAO
GAEKWAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the existing rates of interest for long term deposits in nationalised banks, all national saving certificates and saving schemes in existence and General Provident Fund;

(b) whether the rate of interest on G.P.F. is proposed to be enhanced as recommended by the Third Pay Commission; and

(c) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):
(a) The rates are as given in the attached statement.

(b) and (c) The Third Pay Commission recommended that the rate of interest on provident fund balances of Central Government employees should be broadly comparable with the interest allowed by the nationalised banks on long-term deposits. The Commission, however, left it to the Government to determine the precise rates having regard to various factors. After careful consideration, the rates have been revised upwards from 1-4-1974 (to 6.5 per cent on balances upto Rs 15,000 and 5.8 per cent on balances beyond that) and again from 1-8-1974 (to 7.5 per cent on balances upto Rs 25,000 and 7 per cent on balances beyond that) consequent upon the increase in the bank rate.

Statement

RATES OF INTEREST

For long term deposits in nationalised banks National Savings Certificates, existing Small Savings Schemes and General Provident Fund.

(i) Long-term deposits in nationalised banks.

The rates of interest, revised from 23-7-1974 consequent on increase in bank rate from 7% to 9% are —

(1) Deposits for 1 year and above but less than 3 years.

(2) Deposits for 3 years and above but upto and inclusive of 5 years.

(3) Deposits above 5 years.

(ii) *National Savings Certificates and existing small savings schemes.*

The rates of interest effective from 23-7-1974 are :—

(1) 7-year National Savings Certificates (II Issue)	6%
(2) Do. (III Issue)	6%
(3) Do. (IV Issue)	10½%
(4) Do. (V Issue) (introduced from 1-1-1974)	10½%
(5) <i>Post Office Time Deposits Accounts.</i>	
1-year	8%
2-years (introduced from August, 1973)	8½%
3-year	9%
5-year	10%
(6) <i>Post Office Cumulative time Deposits (10 years).</i>	6-25%
(7) <i>Post Office Recurring Deposits</i>	9½%
(8) <i>Post Office Savings Bank</i>	5%

(iii) *General Provident Fund :*

Revised rates in force from 1-8-1974 are in under :—

Balances upto Rs. 25,000	7.5%
Balance in excess of Rs. 25,000	7.0%

डा० गोविन्द दास रिछारिया: आपने बताया है कि पे—कमिशन ने सिफारिश की थी कि बैंक की जो दरें हैं उतनी ही दरें इसके लिए भी रखी जाएं। वहां आप दस सवा दस पर सेंट तक देते हैं। लेकिन आपने यहां सिर्फ साढ़े सात परसेंट किया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन दरों को आप जब तक उन दरों के बराबर कर देंगे ?

श्री यशबन्तराव चव्हाण: रिजर्वेशन पेकमिशन की यह भी यह सही है। लेकिन बैंक के रेट को इसके बराबर करने का इरादा नहीं है। इसके पीछे जो दूसरे कारण हैं उनकी वजह से बैंक और प्राविडेंट फण्ड का इंटरेस्ट एक समान रखना मुश्किल है।

श्री बालोबर दाडे : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि दूसरे प्राविडेंट फण्ड इन्क्लूयुडिंग कोल माइज प्राविडेंट फण्ड उनके भी रेट्स क्या बढेंगे। एडीशनल एमालुमेंट्स का जो पचास परसेंट जमा करने की बात आपने कहीं भी उस पर आप ग्यारह परसेंट रेट देंगे मजदूरों को ? क्या वजह है कि प्राविडेंट फण्ड जिस को कर्म-चारी निकाल नहीं सकते हैं तब तक जब तक के नौकरी में हैं इस पर आप कम देना चाहते हैं। कम से कम उतना ही इंटरेस्ट यहाँ भी देने में क्या बाधा है, क्या दिक्कत है ?

श्री यशबन्तराव चव्हाण: दिक्कत तो यही है कि प्राविडेंट फण्ड में जो पैसा लिया जाता है वह गवर्नमेंट लेती है और उसको लोन जैसा माना जाता है और इसका मुकाबला गवर्नमेंट के जो सिक्कोर्ड लोन हैं उन पर जो इंटरेस्ट दिया जाता है उसके साथ करना चाहिये।

श्री हुकम चन्द कडवाय : प्राइवेट कम्पनियों जो हैं व प्राविडेंट फण्ड का कर्मचारियों का पैसा बहुत बड़ी संख्या में जमा नहीं कराती हैं और यह रकम उन के पास पड़ी रह जाती है। उद्योगपतियों के पास या कम्पनियों के पास जो इस तरह से रकम पड़ी रह जाती है उस पर भी यह इंटरेस्ट रेट लागू हो क्या इस तरह की योजना आप बनाना चाहते हैं।

श्री यशबन्तराव चव्हाण : यह ठीक सुझाव है लेकिन इसके बारे में कुछ सोचना पड़ेगा।

Financial Assistance to Assam
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*474. SHRI TARUN GAGOI:
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Assam has asked the Central Government to allow overdrafts from

Reserve Bank of India in view of the financial crisis arising out of the serious flood situation in the State; and

(b) if so, whether the help sought, has been given to the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE,
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN).

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that because of the difficult situation created in Assam by repeated floods this year, the State Government of Assam has approached the Centre for assistance to the tune of Rs. 8 crores and if so, whether the Government are going to consider this sympathetically?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: When I was coming, I received a telex message that the Chief Minister is coming here today. He will be seeing me today in the evening. He has raised the problem about his financial requirements to meet the situation created by floods, etc. But he has not asked for overdraft as such and that is why I have said in my reply to the question 'No'. So, it is not that he has not projected the problem about finance. You know the Government's policy in this matter, in the case of natural calamities, in accordance with the recommendation of the Finance Commission, we have asked the State Governments to look after the problems themselves.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: It is a backward State; they have no resources at all. If we have to go merely by the recommendation of the Finance Commission, I do not know how they are going to meet the situation.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I understand the difficulties. Merely question and answer will not solve the problem. Please leave it there.

श्रीमती स्मृतीबरा बाई राय : हाल की बाढ़ से मध्य प्रदेश में नर्मदा नदी ने बड़ी तबाही मचाई और मध्य प्रदेश के बहुत से गावों में बरबादी हुई। क्या मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मन्त्री ने बाढ़ पीड़ितों की सहायता करने के लिए आप में पैसे की माग की है ?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण: माग करने में कोई चीफ मिनिस्टर पाछे नहीं है। किसी ने माग न की हो एसी बात नहीं है। माग करते रहते हैं। देना कितना मुश्किल है यह तो आप जानते हैं।

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: These natural calamities are occurring in Assam every year and every year the State Government is asking for financial assistance. I want to know whether there will be any permanent solution for that, whether there will be any scheme to finance that State?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: It is true that floods and droughts seem to be a sort of regular feature in our national life. So, the real solution to this problem, as the Finance Commission has recommended, is that the State Governments will have to prepare the plans making these as a part of the Plans. That is the only way to meet it.

Increase in Fares of Indian Airlines

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*475. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Airlines has suffered a huge loss during the last four months;

(b) whether to make it up there will be a further increase in air fares; and

(c) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) The financial working of Indian Airlines for the first quarter of 1974-75 shows a deficit approximately of Rs. 106 lakhs.

(b) and (c). The question of air fares is kept under periodic review. In the context of the greatly increased operational costs, the Corporation has requested for relief in respect of aviation fuel prices including the excise duty component, and the sales tax levied by some State Governments.

SHRI P. GANGADEB: In view of the unusually heavy losses incurred by the Indian Airlines during the short period of last four months, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether this financial loss has been due to the recent pilots strike or not?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: So far as this current year is concerned, as I have said, this is not attributable to the lock out or the pilots strike. This year it is largely due to the reasons that I have mentioned—viz., the increase in the fuel prices.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Are they coming forward with a Budget for this?

SHRI P. GANGADEB: Since the strike took place, and has taken place, I am putting the question like this. Apart from dealing with the situation firmly by the Indian Airlines, as at present, may I know what steps the Government propose to take to prevent employees of the Indian Airlines from causing inconvenience to the public and loss to the public exchequer by strikes from work?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I can say with a degree of confidence that the industrial relations in the Indian Airlines are much better now and we are really having a smooth functioning as would be evident from the on-time performance of the Airlines services that has improved greatly. I would

not like to give an impression to the country that the Indian Airlines has not improved.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The only thing is that you do not get food in the flights.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Is it not a fact that when the strike began the Chairman of the Indian Airlines has stated that he was in a position to save the Indian Airlines from deficits if certain things were permitted to be done by him and, as a result of which, an atmosphere against strike was built up by the people in general and also by the House. In fact, after the strike, the Chairman has taken certain steps like not supplying food on the aircraft and many other things. I would like to know from the Minister whether it is a fact or not that after the strike a large number of top-heavy posts were created in the Indian Airlines as a result of which we will be facing another phase of deficit in the coming year.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I would say that one of the main objectives to cut down wasteful practices and I may again report to the House that as much as about Rs. 5 crores have been saved by the elimination of certain wasteful practices and other measures:

So far as the recent losses are concerned it is not due to the overheads. I would only cite one instance. That is the cost of fuel. On 1-4-1973 the cost of a kilo-litre of aviation fuel was Rs. 668; it was raised to Rs. 930 on 9-11-1973 and then it was raised to Rs 1662 on 2-3-1974. Added to it was increase at the *ad valorem* rate in the sales tax by certain States which is the main reason. Otherwise, so far as the economies are concerned, we are conscious that there should be no extra expenditure on overheads. In fact that would also be pruned to the maximum extent possible. I am conscious of that.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: I seek your protection, I wanted to

know whether after the strike in the top-heavy establishment posts have been increased or not.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR To my knowledge no extra posts in the top cadres have been created. However, I will check up again if you have got any specific information.

श्री मधु लिमये क्या यह सही है कि कुछ विमान मार्गों पर विमानों की कुल कैपैसिटी का केवल 40 प्रतिशत तक यात्रियों द्वारा प्रयुक्त किया जा रहा है और उस से काफी नुकसान हो रहा है, यदि हाँ तो कब सखी महोदय इस बात पर विचार करेंगे कि इन मार्गों पर किराये में कुछ कटौती कर के यात्रियों को कुछ प्रोत्साहन दिया जाए?

श्री राज बहादुर श्रीमन् जून-जुलाई में हमारा यह अनुभव नहीं है। जून-जुलाई में आकुपेन्सी काफी अच्छी रही है।

श्री मधु लिमये क्या मंत्री महोदय विमान कैपैसिटी के युटिलाइजेशन के आंकड़े देगे? मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या कुछ मार्गों पर कैपैसिटी का केवल 40 प्रतिशत युटिलाइज हो रहा है?

श्री राज बहादुर हम ने 25 प्रतिशत किराया बढ़ाया था। उस समय उम्मीद यह थी कि एयरलाइन्स अपने पैरो पर खड़ी हो जायेंगी, और उस का डेवलपमेंट एक्सपेंडीचर भी निकल आया। लेकिन इस बीच में फ्यूल की प्राइसिज और बढ़ गए, जिस पर किसी का बश नहीं था। उस के कारण लगभग 27 करोड़ रुपये का विशेष खर्च उस पर आया। जहाँ पहले फ्यूल पर टोक्स अपैरेशन एक्सपेंसिज का 26 प्रतिशत खर्च होता था। वहाँ अब 43 प्रतिशत खर्च होगा।

SHRI H M PATEL The question was about the utilisation of the capacity.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR Utilisation of the capacity, is there to the extent that may be possible.

अध्यक्ष महोदय माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है कि क्या यह सही है कि इस के बाद यूटिलाइजेशन 40 प्रतिशत तक आ गया है।

श्री राज बहादुर कुछ सेक्युरिटी के जो टूट-दराज के मुकामों तक ले जायी पड़ती हैं। वहाँ ट्रेफिक पूरा नहीं होता। वहाँ 40 प्रतिशत तक हो सकता है। बम्बई, कलकत्ता, दिल्ली और मद्रास में लगभग पूरा युटिलाइजेशन होता है।

श्री अरुण बिहारी बाजपेयी : कुछ दिनों पहले मैं हवाई जहाज से जम्मू गया था और हवाई जहाज में मैं अकेला यात्री था। बाकी का सारा हवाई जहाज खाली पड़ा था। क्या यह सच है कि हवाई जहाज चलाने वाले श्रीनगर में रुक कर रात में बिताने पाये, इसलिए उम्र विमान को अब चंडीगढ़ द्वारा ले जाने का तरीका बदल दिया गया है। वह सीधा जम्मू जाना है जम्मू से श्रीनगर जाता है और फिर वापिस आ जाता है, जिस का नतीजा यह होता है कि जम्मू तक जहाज आती जाता है। थोड़ा सा खर्चा बचाने के लिए ज्यादा खर्चा करना कौन सी बुद्धिमत्ता है?

श्री राज बहादुर एयरलाइन्स को निम्नस्तरे पर यह चेष्टा है कि जहाँ तक हो सके, बौट कर अपने हैडक्वार्टर पर आए, जिस से ज्यादा खर्चा न हो। हो सकता है कि एक-आध स्टाप बीच में नहीं रखा गया है। जिस दिन माननीय सदस्य पक्षारे थे, उस दिन न आलुम क्लब के यात्रियों ने उनके साथ सफर करने से इन्कार क्यों कर दिया, लेकिन इतना विस्वाम दिलाता है कि अगर ऐसी बात है, तो एयरलाइन्स देखेंगी कि वहाँ वह सेवा रखी जाए या नहीं।

SHRI P G MAVALANKAR In reply to part (c) and (d), the Minister said that the matter of fare is under periodic review. He has also further replied that the cost of fuel has gone up. Probably he is hinting thereby a further rise in fares. Recently, his

colleague, the Railway Minister has suggested an increase in the fare of the first-class air-conditioned coach in railways in such a way that it is now higher than air fare. Will he, then, enter into a competition and further increase the air fare? As regards, Shri Limaye's query, I also find that between Ahmedabad and Delhi the flight is often not fully and more than half of the caravel plane is without any passengers on several days. The Minister said that the passengers are travelling in full compliment on the major routes. Anyway, does he want to increase the fare further?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: We are told by the member that Ahmedabad Service is not fully utilised and his question concerns the revision of air-fares. We already are incurring huge losses. If we increase the fare again the losses will go up. The whole matter is examined closely and kept under review.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: May I know from the hon. Minister as to the proportion of increase in cost during the last two years and the percentage of increase in fares during the last two years? Secondly I would also like to know from him whether he is aware that 80 per cent of the air passengers fly on expenses account out of which half of the passengers fly on government account. Whether the increase in air fare and to what extent this increase has led in the increase of the Government air bill. Also is he aware there is elasticity to fares. If there is a slight reduction in fares it leads to 80 per cent occupancy. Will it not be more profitable?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: From 1st April 1973 the fare was increased by 5 per cent and from February 1974 it was increased by 25 per cent. So far as occupancy is concerned a survey was made in 1967 and it is true that the finding was that 75 per cent of the people have been found to be travelling on expense account; 15 per cent are tourists and 10 per cent pay their own

fare. I would like the Indian Airlines to stand on its own legs.

श्री नवल किशोर सिंह : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि बचत के लिए जो उन्होंने यात्रा मार्गों में कटौती की है उस का सब से बुरा असर पिछड़े हुए हिस्सों पर पड़ता है? गोरखपुर, मुजफ्फरपुर आदि जगहों के यात्रा मार्ग हटा लिए गए हैं और इस कारण वहाँ के लोगों को बड़ी कठिनाई हो रही है और इंडियन एयरलाइन्ज को भी बड़ा घाटा हो रहा है।

श्री राज बहादुर : हम ने एक बार नहीं अनेक बार इस बात का चेष्टा की कि गोरखपुर, मुजफ्फरपुर आदि मार्गों पर कितना ट्रैफिक है इस को मालूम करें और दुर्भाग्यवश इतना ट्रैफिक वहाँ होता नहीं, फिर यह शिकायत आती है कि कू खाली जाता है।

Recommendations of Sivaraman Committee on Handloom Industry

*476. **SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finally decided to accept the recommendations of the Sivaraman Committee on Handloom Industry; and

(b) if so, what are the main recommendations and steps being taken for implementing the same?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) and (b). A summary of the important recommendations of the Study Team on Handloom Industry has already been given to the House in reply to part (b) of Unstarred Question No. 746 answered on the 26th July, 1974. The recommendations are being examined by Government.

SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: I need not reiterate here the importance of this vital industry the oldest in our country. From the point of view of

its size and the number of persons employed, it ranks only next to agriculture and its total output is two-thirds of the mill and power-loom sectors. But the unfortunate thing is it is the most neglected industry and the policies and declarations of the Government have been most superfluous, ad hoc and contradictory more oriented in favour of the textile magnates. That is why they have neither provided solutions nor mitigated the miseries of handloom weavers. I would like to know whether they are going to accept the recommendations of the Sivaraman Committee to associate the handloom sector with the production of standard cloth by which more and assured employment can be made possible

PROF D P CHATTOPADHYAYA
Regarding the difficulties of the handloom sector vis-a-vis the mill sector we are quite aware and in view of that last year we called for the first time an All India Handloom Conference in September 1973 and thereafter we appointed on 29th December the Sivaraman Committee which has submitted its report in July this year. In that report there is a suggestion how handloom could be associated for the production of standard cloth. We are examining it. I would like to mention one point that the cost of production of standard cloth by handloom sector might be higher than mill sector. There are other considerations. So, I am not in a position to give my final reaction. It is being examined.

SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY One of the recommendations of the study team is:

"The production and adequate supply of yarn to the handloom sector is a basic requirement."

Another recommendation is

"Suitable distribution channels should be built up by State Governments to ensure proper distribution of yarn to handloom weavers."

Lack of this suitable distribution is the basic malady of the issue. Though we may produce more, it is difficult to send it to the consumer because in between the purchaser and the consumer there are the hoarders and the profiteers and anti-social elements swallowing the whole thing and increasing the misery of the handloom weavers. So the only remedy is to ensure a public distribution machinery. Unless we introduce this, we cannot supply the yarn at cheap price and uninterruptedly and in an assured manner to the handloom weavers. I want to know the opinion of Government on the institution of the public distribution system.

PROF D P CHATTOPADHYAYA
It is a very sound suggestion, and it will receive all our sympathetic consideration.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण बांबेय : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को यह मालूम है कि इन के पहले भी कई कमेटियों ने रिपोर्ट दी है और उन कमेटियों की रेकमेडेशन शिबरमन कमेटी ने भी मानी है कि हैंडलूम को एक्सपोर्ट के लिए कुछ ऐसा दिया जाए जिससे कि वे अपना एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ा सके हैंडलूम का और इस के बारे में जो सूत की समस्या है जो आज महंगे भाव पर मिल रहा है, 50 परसेंट उस की कार्ट बढ़ गई है उस कान्ट्रोल को भी घटाया जाए तथा ऐसी इंडस्ट्रीज से जो कार्टन से सूत बनाती है यह कहा जाए कि वे अच्छा सूत तैयार करे जो कि हैंडलूम इंडस्ट्रीज में लगाया जाए, इन तमाम रेकमेडेशनस के बारे में—सूत के भाव कम करने के बारे में स्टैंडर्ड क्लाय के बारे में और एक्सपोर्ट के बारे में सरकार का क्या विचार है जिस से कि इन इंडस्ट्री को सेल्फ सफिसियेन्ट बनाया जाए ?

PROF D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA
The problem of yarn has already been referred to by other hon Members. It is one of the Government's policy objectives to see that more and more yarn is made available to the decentralised sector or the handloom sector.

But the problem is, as you are perhaps aware, cotton price has gone up considerably. Cotton price in India is now higher than the cotton price in the world including the USA. So, if you want to ensure, as we are interested in ensuring, a fair price to the cotton-growers, it is bound to be reflected somewhat in the yarn price. But even within these constraints, our endeavour and concern is to make yarn available at as cheap a price as possible to the handloom sector.

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: What about standard cloth and its export?

MR. SPEAKER: I disapprove of this practice of hon. Members getting up again in this manner.

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: The hon. Minister has not replied to all the points that I had raised. He has replied to only one but left out two others.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member is allowed to ask only one self-contained question, but he has mixed so many others in it. The supplementary question must be a single self-contained question. But I find in that question so many others are mixed up.

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: It is a question arising out of the recommendation of the Sivaraman Committee. I had referred to it in my question.

MR. SPEAKER: Reference to the Sivaraman Committee does not make all the questions that he asks about it relevant. I am not allowing it.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : हथकरघा उद्योग की प्रसली समस्या उन को समय पर सूत न मिलने की है। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने जो मिलों अपने हाथ में ली है सिक-मिल्स के क्रम पर उन में से कुछ खान मिलों को क्या केवल इसलिए रखा जाएगा कि वे हथकरघा मिलों के लिए ही सूत तैयार करें और उन को वितरण करें।

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Some of the sick mills now taken over are in fact producing yarn for the handloom sector, and some more mills exclusively meant for production of yarn are being licensed.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: I knew it. They are producing yarn. But I want to know specifically whether that yarn is for the handloom sector.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I can only generally say that... they look into the matter from a commercial angle also; but consistently with that, this is also one of the policy objectives of the NTC, namely to see that a larger part of the production is made available to the weaker section, that is the handloom section.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: The high powered study team on the handloom industry had made several recommendations, two of which are such that they need to be considered in a phased way in the Fifth Plan. These are: the coverage of the weavers in active co-operative societies should be 60 per cent of the total upto the end of the Fifth Plan period and secondly, for effective development of handlooms outside the cooperative fold an intensive development scheme should be drawn up. Units of 5,000—10,000 handlooms each in a compact geographical area should be taken up under this scheme. Not more than 25 such units should be taken up during the Fifth Plan period. What concrete steps are being worked out to implement these two important recommendations?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: About the concrete steps, it is too early to make a commitment because we are examining the suggestions. I can only say that these two suggestions are being sympathetically considered by us. Once we take a decision, then the question of concrete measures comes up.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI Has the Sivaraman Committee made any recommendations for conversion of handlooms to powerlooms? If so, what is Government thinking of it?

PROF D P CHATTOPADHYAYA The Committee has stated among other things

"Powerlooms which have taken advantage of their favoured position in the excise structure should be brought on par with the organised mill industry and excise duty on powerlooms cloth should be suitably revised and a tax structure evolved which will act equitably and in favour of the handloom sector. Also the additional revenue realised from additional duties on powerlooms should be utilised for development

MR SPEAKER The question was about conversion from handloom to powerloom

PROF D P CHATTOPADHYAYA The suggestion was there but because of the power shortage at this time we are not very enthusiastic about the position

SHRI K S CHAVDA The handloom industry is dying or declining but still it gives more employment than any other industry except agriculture in our country. It has got a very good potential to employ more people. Keeping in view the mounting unemployment in the country, why is Government not paying special attention to this industry? Yarn is the basic raw material for the handloom industry. May I know what steps Government intends to take to supply adequate quantity of yarn at reasonable prices to the weavers?

MR SPEAKER This is a specific question concerning the Sivaraman Committee and its recommendations. It is not a general question.

SHRI K S CHAVDA, I have given the background. Supply of yarn to handloom weavers is the main thing

Government is not supplying adequate quantity of yarn to weavers at reasonable prices

अध्यक्ष महोदय आप शिवरामन कमेटी के बारे में पूछिये, लेकिन आप तो इधर-उधर की बात पूछ रहे हैं। श्री दरबारा सिंह।

श्री दरबारा सिंह टैण्ड लूम इन्डस्ट्री का ताल्लुक तमाम करल एरियाज, खास कर बैकवर्ड क्लासेज, और बैकवर्ड एरियाज से है। आज उन को जा सूत मिलता ह, वह एक दिन के लिए भी नाकाफी है क्या सरकार कोई ऐसे ज़राय इस्तियार करेगी कि उनको प्रोडक्शन के लिए सूत मिल जाए ?

SHRI K S CHAVDA One of the recommendations of the Sivaraman Committee is that yarn should be supplied at reasonable prices. That question is not replied.

MR SPEAKER Why don't you mention it in the context of the Committee's recommendations?

SHRI K S CHAVDA That is one of the recommendations of the Committee. Why should I waste time in quoting it?

MR SPEAKER Why do you shout? Please sit down.

SHRI K S CHAVDA It is my right to get a reply.

MR SPEAKER Please sit down. You may have a right, but you have to be relevant.

SHRI K S CHAVDA It is one of the recommendations of the Committee.

MR SPEAKER Why did you not mention it? Please sit down. I am not allowing you. You are not behaving properly. You may invite attention, but not shout. I am not prepared to give you any chance.

SHRI K S CHAVDA Sir, I am not violating any rules.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब चावडा जी ने सवाल पूछा था तब उन्हें यह मालूम नहीं था कि यह भी रिपोर्ट का हिस्सा है....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने भी तो यही कहा है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: बाद में उन्होंने पता लगा लिया, तो अब आप उन्हें इजाजत दे दीजिए।

PROP. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Sir, perhaps these two recommendations of the Sivaraman Committee would be of interest to the hon. Members.

"The production and adequate supply of yarn to the handloom sector is a basic requirement. Fifth Plan programme should be directed towards substantially augmenting the production of yarn. Secondly, the supply of yarn and arrangements for the marketing of production in the areas covered under the intensive programme should be the main lines of activity of the handloom finance and trading corporations."

Andaman and Nicobar as Industrial Free Zones

*479. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received any proposals to declare the islands of Andaman and Nicobar as industrial free Zones; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):

(a) Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to the proposal for setting up a free port in Andaman and Nicobar

Islands. A proposal has been received by Government.

(b) The proposal is under Government's consideration.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I would like to say with all humility that the presumption of the hon. Minister is hereby not confirmed. His presumption is wrong. I had written about twelve months back and it had been replied by his junior colleague, Mr. George and had been acknowledged also.

Sir, I would like to know whether this free port which is under the consideration of the Ministry of Commerce will engage itself in export or import or in re-export, which one of the three?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Sir, all these questions are now being studied by the Trade Development Authority. They have undertaken a techno-economic feasibility study and Rs. 2.83 lakhs will be allotted for that. When that study report is made available, I can answer all these questions in detail. But it is in an advanced stage of preparation.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: When everything is under consideration, it is difficult for any hon. member to put further questions. On at least some of the basic points, Government will have to make up its mind because considerable time has elapsed. Of course, a free port far away from the mainland of this country is advantageous because activities like smuggling which are possible in Santa Cruz etc. would not be a hazard to national economy. But does he not consider that a mere free port by itself, whether you export or import or re-export by assembling the components received in knocked down condition, will not be sufficient unless there is a free industrial zone where all production activities can take place, which is a pre-condition?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: These are related questions, whether Andaman and Nicobar islands have

adequate infrastructure etc. are being gone into. Certainly the deliberations and discussions in the last one or two years have proved that this is a project worth studying. Therefore, the TDA has been given the task to go deep into it.

Scheme by A.R.C. for Border Area of Punjab

*480. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Agricultural Refinance Corporation has formulated any scheme for the Border Area of Punjab; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). The Agricultural Refinance Corporation does not formulate schemes for agricultural development *ab initio* on its own. Being primarily a refinancing institution, it provides refinance for agricultural development schemes which are formulated primarily by its constituent 'eligible' financial institutions, viz., the land development banks, State cooperative banks and scheduled commercial banks. The details of the schemes formulated and implemented by the latter institutions with Agricultural Refinance Corporation's financial assistance in the border districts of Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Ferozepur and Faridkot of Punjab are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the Lak Sabha.

Statement

The State Land Development Bank has implemented six minor irrigation schemes for installation of 10,700 shallow tubewells in the border districts of Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Ferozepur and Faridkot with Agricultural Refinance Corporation's assistance at Rs. 673 lakhs. In addition, one dairy scheme from a commercial bank (Central Bank of India) with the Agri-

cultural Refinance Corporation's assistance at Rs. 22 lakhs has been implemented.

Besides, four schemes for minor irrigation, involving Agricultural Refinance Corporation's assistance at Rs. 319 lakhs, and three schemes for land levelling and construction of water channels, with Agricultural Refinance Corporation's assistance at Rs. 280 lakhs, are in the process of implementation in the border area indicated above.

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: What are the criteria for providing assistance from the Agricultural Refinance Corporation?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: The basic idea of ARC is to give assistance for all agricultural development schemes which normally would not have been possible otherwise. Therefore the schemes are formulated either by the State Government or various other financial institutions and the ARC refinances them.

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: These three districts have suffered heavily in the 1965 and 1971 wars with Pakistan and these are the most neglected areas. May I know whether scheduled commercial banks are also putting forward any agricultural development schemes in these areas?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Yes, Sir. I have said in the statement that six minor irrigation schemes for installation of 10,700 shallow tubewells in Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Ferozepur and Faridkot have been implemented with the ARC's assistance at Rs. 673 lakhs. Also, one dairy scheme has been implemented at Rs. 22 lakhs with ARC's assistance. Schemes are already in progress for land levelling, water channels and minor irrigation.

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: My question was whether scheduled commercial banks have also put forward some schemes.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: For Punjab as a whole there are about 78 schemes.

MR. SPEAKER: He is asking a specific question about commercial banks whereas you are going to other points.

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: I was asking about Amritsar, Ferozepur and Gurdaspur.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I was giving the information for Punjab as a whole but not for particular districts. So far as these areas are concerned, I shall collect the information, besides what has been furnished in the statement. These are border areas where the crops were damaged. So, a study team had gone through the overdues of cooperatives, and some analysis had been made. The Study team recommended the amendment of the Reserve Bank of India Act in this connection so that these things, which do not really come under the category of natural calamity, will also be eligible for receiving assistance.

MR. SPEAKER: Except for the Indo-Pak wars there are no other calamities there.

श्री भानुसिंह भौरा : स्पीकर साहब, मैं आपके जरिए से मिनिस्टर साहब से जानना चाहता हूँ कि एग््रीकल्चरल रिफाइनन्स कार्पोरेशन की जो एक्टिविटीज है वह इसलिए है कि साधारण किसान को उसका फायदा पहुंचे तो क्या आपने कोई ऐसे स्टेप्स लिए हैं जिससे ग्राम-लोगों को पता चल सके कि यह स्कीम क्या है ? असल में होता यह है कि ऊपर के लोग यह सुविधाएं ले जाते हैं और नीचे के जो साधारण किसान हैं उनको इससे कोई फायदा नहीं पहुंचता है तो उन साधारण किसानों तक इसका फायदा पहुंचाने के लिए आपका क्या प्रोग्राम है और इसके लिए आपने कौन-कौन से स्टेप्स लिए हैं ?

श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी : माननीय सदस्य ने बहुत प्रच्छन्न प्रश्न उठाया है। वास्तविकता यह है कि जितने कार्य ए० भार० सी० के माध्यम से हो रहे हैं उनके लिए अभी धोर भी ज्यादा प्रचार और प्रसार की आवश्यकता है। फिर भी जो काम हो रहा है वह धीरे धीरे परकोलेट कर रहा। उसमें सुधार की आवश्यकता अवश्य है।

Arrest of officers of R.B.I. engaged in re-circulation of soiled Notes of 100 rupees denomination

*481. **SHRI R. S. PANDEY:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some officers of Reserve Bank of India have been arrested for their involvement with the activities of a gang engaged in re-circulation of soiled notes of 100 rupee denomination;

(b) if so, the names of the arrested persons; and

(c) the modus operandi of this gang?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). One Shri N. C. Jain a Coin-Note Examiner of the Reserve Bank of India on whose person a punched Rs. 100 Note was found on the 27th June, 1974 was arrested by the Police. Shri Jain has been placed under suspension pending further investigation of the circumstances in which he came to be in possession of such a note. The case is being investigated by the Police authorities whose report has not yet become available.

श्री राम सहाय चौधरी : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन्वेस्टिगेशन जो धन कर रहे हैं वह कितनी जल्दी और कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा और क्या इसी प्रकार का मिलता जुलता केस कहीं और रिपोर्ट पड़ा है ?

SHRI K R GANESH This case was detected only on the 27th June 1974. The investigation is in progress. Police will take some time to complete the investigation.

SHRI R S PANDEY My anxiety is to see that it is not kept in cold storage. That is why I want to know when it will be over.

MR SPEAKER The question hour is over.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Workers of Jamuna Colliery M P
Attacked by Gangsters

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether some striking workers of the Jamuna Colliery in Madhya Pradesh were attacked by armed gangsters hired by the management on the 3rd August, 1974,

(b) whether two workers were killed on the spot and their heads cut off and taken away,

(c) whether the old private-sector management is still in charge of this nationalised coal mine, and

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA). (a) It is not a fact that the management had hired gangsters for attacking the workers of Jamuna Colliery who resorted to lightning strike without notice, on 3rd August, 1974. In fact the incident took place on 30-7-1974.

(b) Lives of two workmen of the colliery were lost in the incident whose bodies were found beheaded in the neighbouring forest.

(c) The Jamuna Colliery is a National Coal Development Corporation colliery and was started in 1966. The

question of private sector management being in charge of this mine does not arise.

(d) The whole issue is under investigation by the Madhya Pradesh Government and the State Police authorities.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA We are accustomed to hearing this kind of incident in the private sector collieries in the olden days. But it is really most alarming that such a thing could have taken place in a nationalised colliery. If I had heard him correctly, according to him, the workers went on a lightning strike from 3rd August, I want to know firstly, whether it is not a fact that the workers went on strike not from 3rd August but from 29th July. Secondly, is it not a fact that it was not a lightning strike at all and that the reason is, for the last seven years, the management of this colliery has been refusing to implement the award of the Central Wage Board for the mining industry which had laid down that the load and lift allowances paid to the leaders should be counted as part of the basic wages for computation of bonus? For seven years, is it not a fact, the Union there, the AITUC Union, has been agitating for implementation of this award and every time the State Government and the Labour Commissioner have given their finding in favour of the workers, even then the management for seven years has refused to implement it? Only after that, the workers who were driven to desperation went on strike on the 29th July. So, it was not a lightning strike by any means.

I want to know whether it is a fact that after the strike began, the Area Manager of this group of collieries, the Kothma Group, by name one Mr Sen Gupta sent from the neighbouring colliery for the services of this notorious man called Azhar Ali, who is very well known in that area, a notorious bad character and a goonda who has armed gangsters at

his command, who is connected with gambling dens and illicit distillation, and he was brought there in order to break the strike and it was he and his gang who launched this attack on the workers beheaded two of them and ran away with their heads and the headless bodies were found, as the Minister said, in the neighbouring forest. I want to know whether these are facts. These things are happening in a nationalised colliery.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: I do not know about the other demands of the workmen of this Jamuna Colliery. But the reason for the strike was this. This colliery was producing about 16,000 tonnes of coal per month. One of the mines of this colliery, Incline 314, was closed in the year 1968 because at that time there was no market. Now to increase the production of the colliery it was decided to re-open the Jamuna Colliery. With a view to working this mine, the authorities approached the Employment Exchange for recruitment of workmen for the colliery. For that purpose the local Employment Exchange sponsored certain candidates. But the leaders of the unions objected to that. In the Interview Board on the 29th the representatives of the management as well as of the State Government were there. And when this was objected, the local authorities tried to persuade the labour unions that it was not the fault of the Interview Board; it was not the Interview Board which had sponsored the candidates. It is the Employment Exchange which has sponsored the candidates and that is why the workers had gone on strike, not because that they have some other grievance as the hon. Member mentioned but it was not that the wage board award was not implemented. The reason for the strike was quite different.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: He has not answered many of the points. It is true that in addition, the dispute over the load and lift allowance was

going on for seven years. As he has now mentioned the re-opening of the incline 304 has come up and the policy of recruitment is also there was also an additional dispute. But how does it change the character of this attack and murder that has taken place? That is my point. He has not said a word about Afzar Ali who, to my information, is the President of Bhutma Block Congress Committee and the President of the so-called INTUC Union there and the gate leading to incline 304 is always kept closed and is a protected area and except vehicles with permits nobody is allowed but on that day, the gate was left deliberately to allow this gang into the mine. They had guns, pistols, spears and swords with them. The evidence is there. Two headless bodies were found and the heads have been cut off and taken away. I want to know whether the Government of India to whom these mines belong and whose own employees have been butchered in this most inhuman way, whether they just propose to entrust the matter to the local authorities who are under the influence of Afsar Ali. I want to know whether a CBI inquiry will be instituted and whether any compensation will be paid in a NCDC colliery to the families of the people who have been killed and also to the workers who have been seriously injured.

Thirdly, the load and lift allowance pending for the last seven years—whether the management will be asked to implement it and lastly whether anybody has been arrested in this connection or not, I want to know.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: I do not want to support this sort of incidents. It is true that this ghastly incident has taken place and I am sorry for that. But when this incident took place, some of the workers went on a lightning strike, I am told, but the other loyal workers wanted to work in that mine and they sought the permission of the Area

Manager. The leader of the workers who were on a lightning strike was just called to ask the strikers to allow the loyal workers to go into the mines. But, unfortunately, the loyal workers were not allowed to enter the mine. Now, in the meantime, this incident took place and as the hon. Member has said, two workmen were beheaded and their bodies were thrown in a forest. Although this thing happened in the colliery area, but it is completely a question of law and order and for that purpose, 10 people have been arrested and still investigations are going on. It may be that more people may be arrested and the State Government is taking very strong action against those people who have gone in for such action.

Regarding the compensation, the deceased families have already been it is not a compensation, it is a monetary help—given Rs. 1000 each and it has also been decided that from each of the deceased workers' families, one person will be given employment in the mines.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What about Afsar Ali? Curiously enough he is avoiding his name.

How will the production go on if such things are allowed?

MR. SPEAKER: You are accusing a man in his absence. I think already the case is under investigation.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: He said that 10 people have been arrested. He can say whether Afsar Ali is one of them or not.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, you can put the question that way.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: The names of persons arrested are not with me here.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Afsar Ali was seen roaming in that area with so many people.

1845 LS—3.

श्री बामोदर पांडे : यह जमुना कालियरी, जो इस समय सी० म० ए० के बैस्ट्रन डिविजन में है, इस से पहले एन० सी० डी० सी० की कोलियरी थी। वहां बेज बोर्ड पहले से लागू था। यह कोई नई बात नहीं है कि एन० सी० डी० सी० की कोलियरी में बेज बोर्ड लागू हो, और इस के लिए डिमांड की जाये। जहां तक एन० सी० डी० सी० में लोड एंड लिफ्ट एलाउंस देने का प्रश्न है, यह एक एवरबॉजिंग डिमांड है, क्योंकि वह हमेशा घटती बढ़ती रहती है। इस का लाभ उठा कर कोई भी यूनियन कभी भी यह डिमांड खड़ी कर सकती है। यूनियनों में राइवेलरी की वजह से भी ऐसी डिमांड की जाती है। आज कल नौकरी की स्थिति खराब है। हर जगह लोग अपने तरफदार लोगों को नौकरी दिलाना चाहते हैं। जब लोगों को नौकरी में लिया जा रहा है, तो दल यह प्रयत्न करते हैं कि उन के लोगों को नौकरी पर रखा जाये। इस कारण से, और यूनियनों से राइवेलरी करने के लिए, वहां कुछ लोग बदभ्रमनी पैदा करना चाहते हैं। वहां मजदूरों का ऐसा कोई बाजिब हक या मांग नहीं है, जो एन० सी० डी० सी० नहीं मान रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य सवाल पूछें।

श्री बामोदर पांडे : हम यह नहीं कहते हैं कि अपराधियों को सजा न दी जाये। क्या यह सही है कि नये लोगों को नौकरी देने के लिए और यूनियनों में राइवेलरी पैदा करने के लिए कुछ लोगों द्वारा यह मांग खड़ी की गई थी और यह झगड़ा शुरू किया गया था; यदि हां, तो सरकार इस को बन्द करने के लिए क्या उपाय कर रही है ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, a very serious allegation has been made that he has been briefed by Government. I do not know why Members who come here are being briefed by Government.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of anyone being briefed. When you put a question you can also be briefed by your party.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: As I have already stated, that the N.C.D.C. had started the load and lift scheme allowance in 1960. Perhaps the hon. Member was repeating as to why this has not been implemented in all the collieries of the N.C.D.C. It has been implemented. Here the question is about Jamuna Colliery. This was closed down in 1968. Government wanted to increase the production. They wanted to reopen it. In the colliery, as per the decision taken by Government, employment is given to people through the Employment Exchange. There is no question of any sort of rivalry among the union staff of the collieries.

SHRIMATI M. GODFREY: This being a nationalized mine how is it that outside element are allowed to come in and do all sorts of killing and inflicting damages to the properties. Government should have taken action against them. I would like to know from him what protection Government proposes to give to the coal-mine workers.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: It is in the interest of the collieries that gangsters are not allowed to work in the collieries.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, a specific allegation has been made. Obviously persons who perpetrate ghastly deeds as behaving workers cannot be normal persons. In spite of the fact that there might have been a lightning strike as you say it is a trade union activity and by no stretch of imagination can one say that butchering people and cutting off their heads is a part of any trade-union rivalry. Therefore, I would like to know have you made any inquiry as to what drastic steps the State Government has taken to restore confidence in the people that such

actions will not be repeated and those guilty will be brought to book. However, as suggested there are some leaders of gangsters have they been brought to book in the interest of the confidence of the workers.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: As I have already said, I condemn such activity that has happened in this colliery. Already ten people have been arrested and more will be arrested.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You must not spare any person. It does not matter to which party he belongs to.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: This is purely a law-and-order question and the Government is taking all sort of action to prevent such activities in future. The investigation is going on.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: क्या यह सच है कि यह सारी घटना बोपहर के सठे बारह बजे हुई ? क्या यह सच है कि जब मजदूरों पर कातिलाना हमला किया जा रहा था और अकसर अली दोनों हाथों में रिवाल्वर लेकर गोली चला रहा था, तब कालियरी का सिन्धुरिटी स्टाफ जिस के पास बन्दूकें थी, खडा देखा ? क्या कालियरी के भीतर शक्ति स्थापित करना सिन्धुरिटी स्टाफ का काम नहीं है ? मंत्री महोदय स्वयं वहां गये थे । क्या यह सच है कि जिन मजदूरों के सिर काटे गये हैं, अभी तक उन के सिर नहीं मिने हैं ? मंत्री महोदय मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के बात कर रहे हैं । लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश सरकार इस बारे में जांच करने में कतरा रही है । जैसा कि मेरे मित्र, श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त ने पूछा है, सरकार इस मामले को सी० बी० आई० को सौंपने का विचार क्यों नहीं कर रही है ?

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: I have already said the investigation is going on and until and unless this investigation is completed there is no question of handing it over to the

CBI. I do not know who this gentleman Afzar Ali is. But it is true there are some people who came with lathis and some other weapons at 12.15 hours and this message was received in the colliery that few workers have assembled with lethal weapons. When the leader of the workers who were on strike was called just to call off the strike, at that time just at 12.15 when the talk was over, the incident took place. The people who were there with lethal weapons, may be having some pipe-guns or some such thing, fired 12 to 15 rounds as a result of which five people were injured and two people had died.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: What about the security staff? I had put a specific question. Is it a fact that the security staff kept on looking? It was armed but did not intervene.

MR. SPEAKER: The case must be under investigation. Many things are being said.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: This is a fit case for the CBI.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: It is a question of fact whether the security staff intervened or not.

MR. SPEAKER: Was there any security man there at that time or not?

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: While the tension was there, the colliery authorities asked for help from the police authorities. But the number of police people that were deployed there was inadequate; this was on the 30th. But when it was anticipated that there might be some clashes, again, some requisition was made from the State Government to send more police people there. But by that time the incident took place.

बी अटक बिहारी बाबुदेवी : मुख्य
सुपरी, मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया ।
आफ कीजिए ३ बार बार कुछ नहीं होता

जाहता । मैं सबसब यह पूछ रहा हूँ कि कोलियरी
मे जो सेक्युरिटी स्टाफ था उस के बारे मे
और ये कह रहे है मध्य प्रदेश पुलिस के बारे
मे ।

MR. SPEAKER: At the colliery, was there any security man on duty at that time? That is the question that he is asking.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: I cannot exactly say whether the security man was there or not. But the chief security officer was not there and he came only on the....

MR. SPEAKER: This is under investigation; suppose it is found that he was there or he was not there, and the Minister says something else here....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The point of my question was this Mr. Sathe has also mentioned that point. In view of what has happened, we do not have confidence in a local investigation by the Madhya Pradesh Government. The Madhya Pradesh Minister of Law and Jail who comes from this district, namely the Shahdol district is a man reputed to be very much hand in glove with this Afzar Ali ...

MR. SPEAKER: Order Let him not take advantage of this to cast some reflections on persons who are not here.

उह केम बच रहा है वहाँ पर इन्वेस्टिगेशन
हो रही है । कौन्स पूछ सकते है ।

They can only ask for facts but they cannot have a debate on it.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI: This incident has taken place in the Madhya Pradesh colliery....

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Since this has happened in Madhya Pradesh, I must also be given an opportunity to ask a question.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI: For your information and for the information of the hon. Minister, I would like to submit one thing. Immediately after the taking over of the coal mines, the trouble started between the trade union leaders and the management. The management, of course, was in the private sector earlier and now in the public sector. They were in league with the gangsters earlier and that is so at the present time also.

The tension started in regard to the enlisting of the labourers in the muster rolls. I would like to know whether it is not a fact that due to pressurizing by certain political sections, whether it be the Congress or the Communists or the CPM people, some section of the management had created an atmosphere in the colliery which prevented the enlistment of the genuine labourers in the muster roll while only some bogus persons or gangsters buttressing certain trade union leaders in all the nationalised coal mines were enrolled. Is the hon. Minister prepared to make an investigation by an impartial authority other than the management in this regard.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: In this case, the two parties wanted to push their own candidates for employment....

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Who are they?

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: I do not want to mention that. But there were two parties who wanted to push their own candidates for employment....

SHRI PILOO MODY: Why can he not mention the names?

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: But for ensuring employment to the local people, the authorities there decided that the recruitment should be made through the employment exchange; the employment exchange should sponsor the names of the people;

the recruitment committee which was set up under the management then interviewed

When they were interviewed and the interview was continuing, one of the groups objected saying that it is wrong to allow candidates sponsored by the local employment exchange. It was in pursuance of that objection that they called a lightning strike.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI: Is he prepared to make an investigation in all the coal mines? Otherwise you cannot stop this. It will go on every day.

श्री बनशाह प्रधान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूँ कि घटना घटित होने के तुरन्त बाद अपराधियों को अरेस्ट क्यों नहीं किया गया ? शहडोल जिले के "दैनिक जनबोध" पत्र में यह निकला है कि अफसर अली के पास से एक पिस्तौल, ग़लाम मोहम्मद के पास से एक पिस्तौल और मूति सिंह के पास से तलवार बरामद की जा चुकी है। सिर काटने वाले प्रमुख धुजवा और मूति सिंह पुलिस की गिरफ्त में आ चुके हैं और इन्होंने खेत में कटे हुए सिर के अवशेष बरामद करवा दिए हैं। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन को तुरन्त अरेस्ट क्यों नहीं किया ?

दूसरी बात—मृत श्रमिकों के परिवार और अपराधियों के बारे में क्या किया जा रहा है ?

तीसरी बात—क्या मंत्री महोदय को पता है कि झगड़ा कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी और सत्ताधारी पार्टी की युनियनों के माध्यम से हुआ ?

चौथी बात—क्या पूरे देश भर में सभी राष्ट्रीयकृत कोयला खानों में इस प्रकार की हत्याएं रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है।

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: I have already replied. I have already said that 10 persons have already been arrested. The hon. member said

that some of these people had some arms in their hands. I cannot say now about it. Since investigation is going on that will bring out whether they had any arms in their hands.

Regarding Compensation, I have already said that each family has been given Rs. 1,000 as a sort of relief. It has also been decided that one person from each family will be given a job in the colliery.

SHRI R S PANDEY I do not want to make it a political or regional issue. But there is an important and cogent question to which I want a categorical answer. What protection are you going to give to those workers who are working in the colliery? Rivalry is bound to be there. There may be two or three trade unions. It was a very old and common practice in the private sector to engage gangsters. But after nationalisation this tarnishes our good name and fame and the very purpose of nationalisation is defeated if any worker is to be butchered like this. So I want to know whether after nationalisation you have made arrangement for giving proper protection to the workers who are working.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA. I have already said that the workers are protected. Without the assistance of the State Government, it is not possible to keep the law and order problem in a very safe position.

As regards the working of the mines, there is complete normalcy in the mines where this incident took place and the mine is working normally.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Sir, Mr. Das Munshi has put a very relevant question. All trouble started with the enrolment of the workers after nationalisation. My specific question is, what has the Government done uptill now with re-

gard to enrolment of actual workers who were working before nationalisation. Secondly, he has mentioned that ten or twelve persons have been arrested. Who are they? So far as our information goes, they are all outsiders headed by Afsar Ali. How is it that these persons were allowed to enter the coal mines when there is security posted at the gate. Outsiders cannot enter the colliery which is a protected place. What is the answer?

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA Sir, regarding the enrolment of genuine workers, the question is too general. This is a colliery owned by the NCDC. There is no question of enrolment of genuine workers. As regards the other point which the hon. Member has raised, I have no information whether the security man was present on the spot or not. So I cannot off hand say.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You should have got that information.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA. Sir, the reply of the Minister reveals a disappointing state of affair. From the picture he has presented, it seems that the dispute was between the loyal workers and the workers who were on strike. If this is the reply, then, this amounts to reducing the investigation and enquiry into a big crime. Therefore, Sir, I would like to know whether the Management itself had brought these criminals from outside, against the striking workers. I would like to know whether the Minister has any information on this or not. I would also like to know whether it is a fact, when he visited the mine, the man killer Asaf Ali was with him and due to that the local officials of Madhya Pradesh had no courage to arrest him because a Central Minister was with him, with the accused. I would like to know about this.

MR SPEAKER: Don't bring in the names of persons who are not in the

House. This is not the practice in the House. You are mentioning the names of persons who are outside the House. The investigation is already going on.

SHRI BHOJENDRA JHA: I want to know a simple thing whether the Minister is aware of the fact that the main killer was with him. I would also like to know whether any action has been taken against the Management who have got these murders committed. My another question is, as put by Mr. Indrajit Gupta, whether any compensation is proposed to be given or not.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: Regarding his first question, I should say 'No'. This is because, the authorities had not allowed any person from outside. It is in the interest of the Mines Authority that they should have no person from outside. Secondly, he asked whether Afsar Ali or somebody was with me. I do not know. I have not visited the mines. The Madhya Pradesh Minister visited that colliery. I do not know whether that gentleman was with him or not. As regards compensation, these workers died not inside the mines or while working. The question of compensation does not arise. We have given monetary help to their families.

श्री भुजकम चन्द कछबाय : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ—जिस समय यह घटना हुई, उस के कितनी देर बाद पुलिस को पता लगा ? इस घटना के कितने दिनों बाद आप दौरे पर गये ? आप ने जांच के आदेश कब दिये ? इन दोनों में कितने समय का अन्तर है ? घटना के कितने दिनों बाद इन लोगों की गिरफ्तारी हुई तथा जितनी गिरफ्तारी हुई है उन के नाम क्या हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER: You are putting questions as if the minister is a witness in a court. It is not in the interest of the enquiry itself.

श्री भुजकम चन्द कछबाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय जो एन्कवायरी की जा रही है, उस पर किसी को विश्वास नहीं है, क्योंकि वह मन्त्र अवेज सरकार द्वारा कराई जा रही है। इस लिये हमारा कहना है कि सी० बी० आई० के द्वारा जांच कराई जाय। वहाँ पर पहले और भी ऐसी घटनाएँ हुई हैं तथा एन्कवायरी भी हुई लेकिन किसी की रिपोर्ट आज तक नहीं आई।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखिये, मैं भी इस प्रॉफेशन में रहा हूँ इन से ऐसी बातें न कहलवाइये, जिस से एन्कवायरी पर असर पड़े। मैं आप को ठीक राय दे रहा हूँ, यह काम आप उन पर छोड़ दीजिये—एसे सबाल पूछने से एन्कवायरी असरप्रन्दाज हो सकती है।

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: The hon. Minister stated in his reply that in order to recruit the local people the employment exchange was consulted. Is he aware of the fact that whether it is a public sector or private sector undertaking, under section 25(b) of the Industrial Disputes Act the first priority has to be given to the retrenched workers? Will he and his Government at least in future follow this principle, instead of being parochial and trying to be political in recruiting local people?

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: This mine was closed in 1968. So, there is no question of retrenched workers.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: There were workers who worked before the closure.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: Most of the workers have been absorbed in the other mine. Here it is a question of recruiting new people for the new mine which was going to be opened.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: The Minister has not answered the question whether he is aware of section 25(b) of the Industrial Disputes Act.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

50 Top Income Tax Payers in U.P.

*468. **SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of 50 Income-tax payers paying the largest amount of Income-tax in U.P. and the amounts of tax they paid in 1972-73;

(b) the names of 50 biggest Income-tax defaulters in U.P. and the amount due from them in the same year;

(c) the total Income-tax arrears in U.P. in 1972-73; and

(d) the steps taken to realise these arrears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The requisite information is given in Statement 'A' laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-8260/74]

(b) The requisite information is given in Statement 'B' laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No LT-8260/74]

(c) The amount of gross and net arrears of Income-tax (including Corporation-tax) outstanding as on 31st March, 1973 in the charges of Commissioners of Income-tax, Kanpur I and II and Lucknow is as follows—

Commissioner's Charge	Arrears outstanding as on 31-3-1973.	
	Gross	Net
	(In crores of Rs.)	
Kanpur—I & II	20.60	11.33
Lucknow	12.33	6.67

Reasonwise break-up of these gross and net arrears is given in Statement 'C' laid on the Table of the House

(d) All steps provided in law, including the following, have been taken and are being taken depending upon the facts and circumstances of each case:—

- (1) Levy of penalty u/s 221 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for non-payment of tax.
- (2) Attachment of money due to the assessee u/s 226(3).
- (3) Attachment of money in courts u/s 226(4).
- (4) Distraint and sale of movable property u/s 226(5).
- (5) Issue of Recovery Certificate u/s 222
- (6) Attachment/sale of movable/immovable property
- (7) Detention of assessee in Civil Prison

Further, with effect from 5th August 1974, the number of Commissioners of Income-tax in U.P. has been increased from 3 to 5—3 at Kanpur and 2 at Lucknow

As a result of various steps taken the collection/reduction out of the arrears indicated under (c) above is as follows:—

Commissioner's Charge	Cash collection/reduction in arrears during 1973-74.
	(In crores of Rs.)
Kanpur—I & II	10.98
Lucknow	4.56

Export of Pepper to U.S.A.

*470. **SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pepper exports to the United States remained suspended for over two months, causing grave concern to many small scale traders;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether Government are aware that the Export Promotion Council is dealing with only large scale exporters neglecting the small traders and producers of Pepper; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to save the small traders?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) During the months of April—June 1974 U.S.A. did not buy any Pepper from India.

(b) This was due to the insistence of exporters of Pepper in India to limit their liability for payment of cleaning charges to 2 cents per lb. in the event of detention of Pepper in any U.S. port by the Food and Drugs Administration of U.S.A. U.S.A. has now started buying Pepper on the above condition.

(c) No, Sir. The Spices Export Promotion Council has both large and small scale exporters as its members.

(d) Does not arise.

Evasion of Taxes by rich Agriculturists

*471. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the rich

agriculturists and farmers evade taxes on large scale; and

(b) whether the ratio of contribution of direct taxes in agricultural field to national income has come down drastically?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Agriculturists are liable to the following direct taxes levied by the Central Government:

- (1) Wealth-tax on agricultural land;
- (2) Gift-tax on gifts of agricultural land;
- (3) Estate duty in respect of agricultural land if the Legislature of the State has passed a Resolution to that effect.

Income-tax is not leviable on agricultural income. Agricultural income is includable only for determining the rate of tax on other income from the assessment year 1974-75 onwards.

2. The other taxes like land revenue and agricultural income-tax are the concern of the State Governments.

3. The direct taxes (excluding Gift-tax on agricultural land) collected from the agricultural sector during the years 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 were as under:—

(Figures in crores of Rupees)

Financial Year	Wealth tax on agricultural land	Estate Duty on agricultural land	Land Revenue	Agricultural Income Tax	Total	National income at current prices	Col. 6 as percentage of Col. 7.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1970-71	·09	·87	120·8	10·5	132·26	34279	·39
1971-72	·49	1·11	102·2	12·9	116·70	36070	·32
1972-73	·72	1·46	107·3	14·9	124·38	38573	·32

NOTE :—The tax collected on gifts of agricultural land is not separately available and hence the same is not included in the above figures.

It would thus be seen that the proportion of Central taxes to the total taxes on agriculturists and farmers is very small.

The above figures show that the ratio of direct taxes from the agricultural sector to the national income has come down marginally during the three year period commencing from 1970-71.

Export of Handicraft Goods

*472 SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of handicraft goods exported by India during 1973-74, and

(b) the total value thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF D P CHATTOPADHYAYA) (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House

Statement

Exports of Handicrafts (other than Gem and Jewellery) during 1973-74

Name of item	Value in (Rs lakhs) (Provisional)
1. Woollen carpets, rugs and druggets including namdahs	2352 72
2. Art metalwares	1058 85
3. Woodwares	571 02
4. Hand printed textiles and scarves.	493 61
5. Imitation Jewellery	228 13
6. Shawls as artwares	28 10
7. Zari	103 51
8. Ivory products	27 43
9. Carpets, rugs and durries etc. of cotton.	142 29
10. Embroidered goods.	237 03
11. Miscellaneous handicrafts	787 44
TOTAL	6030 18

Tourism Development in Tamil Nadu

*473 SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) the total outlay sanctioned in the Central Sector on tourism development in Tamil Nadu during the Fourth Five Year Plan, and

(b) the total amount spent on each scheme and project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR SARAJINI MAHISHI) (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-8261/74]

Bursting of Tyres of Planes while Landing at Palam Airport

*477 SHRI P K DEO Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tyres of certain planes had burst while landing at Palam Airport recently,

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been made into the use of defective tyres thereby endangering the life of the passengers, and

(c) if so, the findings of such inquiry?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) (a) During the year 1974 one such case has occurred at Palam Airport. The port outer main wheel tyre of an Indian Airlines Boeing 737 burst during landing at Palam airport on May 28, 1974. The aircraft was on a training flight.

(b) and (c). The incident is being enquired into by a Board of Investigation and the report is awaited.

Payment to Depositors of New Citizen Bank of India as a result of its amalgamation with Bank of Baroda

*478. **SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4229 on the 22nd March, 1974 regarding amalgamation of New Citizen Bank of India with the Bank of Baroda and state:

(a) whether under the scheme of amalgamation the depositors of the New Citizen Bank of India were to be paid in full within 12 years;

(b) if so, why they have not been paid in full; and

(c) when are they likely to get the last instalment of their dues and to what extent will they be paid?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The scheme of amalgamation of the New Citizen Bank of India Ltd. with Bank of Baroda does not provide that the depositors of the New Citizen Bank of India shall be paid in full within 12 years. The scheme provides that on the expiry of 12 years from the date on which it came into force, Bank of Baroda shall make, in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, a final valuation of the assets remaining to be realised, and distribute the net surplus *pro rata* to the depositors. Accordingly, Bank of Baroda has submitted to the Reserve Bank its final valuation report. The report is under consideration of the Reserve Bank and the Reserve Bank will be advising before long the Bank of Baroda the final *pro rata* payment to be made to the depositors.

Memorandum submitted by All India Manufacturers' Organisations regarding Credit Squeeze imposed by State Bank of India

*482. **SHRI RAM SHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Manufacturers' Organisations have submitted

a memorandum to the Prime Minister and to him regarding cash credit squeeze imposed by the State Bank of India from 12th July, 1974 on all the small scale units dealing with it;

(b) if so, their main submissions;

(c) whether Government have considered them; and

(d) if so, with what result?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (d), Yes, Sir. Some weeks back Government had received a letter from Chairman, Small Scale Industries Wing, All India Manufacturers Organisation, New Delhi, in which the writer had referred to the State Bank of India's pegging of the credit limits to the levels as existing on July 12, 1974, and had expressed the view that this would hurt the small scale industries sector badly. His suggestion was that if a freeze of this type was essential it should have been phased out over a period of say three years or so and that it should not have been applied to the new applicants.

The State Bank of India has reported that as part of the policy of the credit restraint the Central Office of the State Bank had advised various circle managements to see that the total advances in the circles did not exceed 12th July level. The intention was that within the total circle levels adjustments could be made between one sector and another and as between one account and another. It was not the intention that a blanket freeze should be applied on individual accounts. When it came to the notice of the Central Office that the instructions had not been correctly interpreted in certain offices, detailed clarifications were immediately issued explaining the policy.

The State Bank of India has further reported that the position relating to small-scale industries is as follows:

(i) No restrictions whatsoever have been placed on ac-

counts of small borrowers enjoying limits upto Rs. 2 lakhs.

- (ii) In regard to limits between Rs. 2 lakhs and 10 lakhs, instructions are that credit requests should be subjected to stricter scrutiny.
- (iii) Cases of advance limits in excess of Rs. 10 lakhs relate to the large borrowers in the small scale field, who are indeed more akin to medium scale industries. In respect of these borrowers, instructions are to discourage fresh advances to the extent possible. Even here, special cases can be considered and no blanket ban has been imposed.

Import of Dry Fruits

*483. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to import dry fruits from Afghanistan in order to develop the economic ties with that country;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof and the nature of the trade envisaged; and

(c) whether Government propose to ban the import of dry fruits in view of the present shortage of foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):

(a) to (c). Imports of dry fruits from Afghanistan are being allowed every year under the bilateral Trade Arrangement with that country. These are required to be counter balanced by export of permissible Indian goods of equivalent value to that country. The policy for import of dry fruits during the ensuing dry fruit season is likely to be finalised by the middle of next month when a copy of the same will be placed in the Parliament library.

Sale of Indian Tea in World Market

*484. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the world tea market the multi-national corporations are obstructing the sale of Indian tea;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to sell tea in the world market inspite of this obstruction?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In order to promote tea exports Government have taken the following steps:—

- (1) Promotional activities by the Tea Board's offices established in London, New York, Cairo, Brussels and Sydney to create greater possibility for export of Indian tea various traditional and new markets
- (2) Promotion of special packs of Indian tea in selected markets abroad with the cooperation of the local blenders/packers.
- (3) Advertisement through appropriate media of publicity in countries abroad.
- (4) Participation in Trade Fairs and exhibitions.
- (5) Exchange visits of traders and experts to promote the interest of tea.
- (6) Activating the Tea Trading Corporation in the Public Sector for export of packeted and blended teas.
- (7) Participation in Generic Promotion along with other tea producing countries, and local

tea trade in importing countries to increase consumption of tea as a beverage vis-a-vis other soft drinks.

Sizing Machines imported by S. T. C.

*485. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the steps taken to gainfully utilise the six Sizing machines imported by the State Trading Corporation about seven years ago on behalf of Messrs. Rayex India Limited at a cost of about Rs. 60 lakhs which are still lying in the godown of the State Trading Corporation as scrap?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): Six Sizing machines were imported by STC on behalf of M/s. Rayex (India) Limited, a Subsidiary of the Silk & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council, in 1965. As M/s. Rayex (India) Limited did not take delivery of these machines, STC took steps in 1972 to sell them to units with highest exports performance in 1968-69, and 1969-70. M/s. Raj Ratna Silk Mills, Bombay and M/s. Madhu Warp Knitting Industries, Bombay filed writ petitions in the Bombay and Delhi High Courts respectively against the choice of parties to whom the machines were being offered for sale. The Bombay High Court has vacated injunction on sale of 4 machines on 8th March 1973. The Delhi High Court has vacated injunctions on sale of all the machines on 25th March, 1974. STC has therefore offered 4 machines for sale to top four exporting units. Their response is awaited.

Development of Tourist Centres in Gujarat

*486. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the question of development of some of the existing and new Centres of tourist attraction in Gujarat State:

(b) if so, the amount earmarked for the purpose during the year 1974-75; and

(c) the names of the new Centres which are to be developed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) to (c). Due to the constraint on resources and the cut in the budget of the Department of Tourism, only the spill-over schemes from the Fourth Plan are being taken up for completion in Gujarat during 1974-75. The schemes comprise the construction of a Tourist Bungalow at Porbander, a Youth Hostel at Gandhinagar and a forest lodge in the Sassangir Wild Life Sanctuary. A provision of Rs. 7.26 lakhs has been made for this purpose in the Budget Estimates for 1974-75. The new schemes to be taken up by the Department of Tourism during the Fifth Plan have not been finalised so far. The India Tourism Development Corporation proposes to set up a hotel and transport unit at Ahmedabad in the Fifth Plan subject to the availability of funds.

Export Earnings from Tea

*487. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated amount of earnings expected from the Tea exports during the year 1974-75;

(b) whether the Central Trade Union Organisations concerned with the tea industry have demanded complete abolition of the present auction system which offers wide elbow room to multinational companies to deprive the country of a fair price for tea; and

(c) if so, the broad features thereof and Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) Rs. 174 crores.

- (b) No Sir.
- (c) Does not arise.

Export of handicraft goods

3309. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the total value of handicraft goods exported during 1973-74 alongwith the names of items exported?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): Total value of handicraft items (other than gem and jewellery) exported during 1973-74 amounted to Rs. 6030.18 lakhs as per details given below:

Name of Item	(Value in Rs. lakhs) Provisional
1. Woollen carpets, rugs and druggets } including the namdhas	2352.72
2. Art metalwares	1058.85
3. Woodwares	571.02
4. Handprinted textile and scarves.	493.61
5. Imitation jewellery }	228.13
6. Shawls as artwares	28.10
7. Zari	103.51
8. Ivory products	27.43
9. Carpets, rugs and durries. etc. of cotton.	142.29
10. Embroidered goods.	237.08
11. Miscellaneous handicrafts.	787.44
TOTAL :	6030.18

Drug Laws to check Production and use of Narcotics

3310. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have any proposals to tighten the drug laws

to keep a watch on the growth, production, sale and use of narcotics;

- (b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

- (c) the steps proposed to be taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). The Government is actively considering to amend and consolidate the existing laws relating to narcotics and other dangerous drugs. The proposed legislation is intended to impose a stricter control on Production, Sale and use of narcotic drugs and to provide deterrent punishment to offenders.

Incentives to Rubber Growers

3311. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

- (a) what incentive has been given to rubber growers for more production; and

- (b) the allocation made by Government for rubber development programme during Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) The following incentives are given to the rubber growers for increasing production:

- (i) Granting subsidy for replanting old and low yielding rubber trees with high yielding planting materials.
- (ii) Granting loans for expanding the existing holdings to economic units and their maintenance.
- (iii) Distributing high-yielding planting material.
- (iv) Distributing fertilizers and fungicides at concessional rates.

- (v) Granting loans to Co-operative societies for purchasing and distributing rubber rollers to members or to grant loans to members for purchasing rollers for processing rubber.
- (vi) Granting subsidy to Co-operative societies/small growers for construction of smoke-houses for processing rubber.
- (vii) Granting Financial Assistance as share capital and working capital to Marketing Societies undertaking marketing of rubber.
- (viii) Free technical advice to the growers on all aspects of rubber cultivation and processing.
- (b) Rs. 18.5 crores.

Alleged Irregular Advances made by New India Assurance Company to Messrs Ratansi Mulji

3312. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been informed about the irregular advances made by the New India Assurance Company to Messrs Ratansi Mulji for purchasing shares in order to acquire control of Gold Mohur and Finlay Mills, Bombay; and

(b) whether the Department of Company Affairs propose to order a probe into these irregular and unhealthy practices and ask Government to issue directions to nationalise banks and Insurance Companies not to allow the bank funds and the insurance funds to be used for the purposes of seizing control of companies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). The New India Assurance Company did not make any advances to Messrs Ratansi Mulji and Co., for purchasing shares of Gold Mohur and Finlay Mills, Bom-

bay. The said Company however, did issue an indemnity policy on 24th September, 1968, valid for a period of five years, on behalf of Messrs Ratansi Mulji in favour of Messrs James Finlay and Co. Ltd., Glasgow for a sum of Rs. 94.82 lacs. This indemnity policy was cancelled on due date in 1973 on fulfilment of obligations by Messrs Ratansi Mulji as enjoined under the policy.

The indemnity policy issued was in keeping with the Company' underwriting policy for such risk. After nationalisation the subsidiaries of the G.I.C. have pending detailed review, discontinued issuing pure financial guarantees for deferred payments etc.

Export of Trucks to Nepal

3313. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-JHUNWALA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to impose a curb on the export of trucks to Nepal; and

(b) whether any decision has been taken in this regard; if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) and (b). Export of trucks to Nepal is subject to annual allocations of quota and Government are not contemplating any change in the policy in this regard.

Reserve Bank Credit Squeeze on Food Procurement Drive

3315. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank credit squeeze has affected the food procurement drive;

(b) whether the Reserve Bank has since made any concessions to the commercial banks; and

(c) if so, the nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(**SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN**).

(a) No, Sir. The present arrangement provide for the fixation of adequate limits for bank credit for food procurement operations by public agencies. For this purpose the Reserve Bank of India has organised a consortium of commercial banks, the leader of the consortium being the State Bank of India. The limits are determined on the basis of realistic assessment made at the beginning of each crop season after consulting the appropriate agencies concerned with procurement operation.

(b) and (c). Currently the Reserve Bank provides refinance to the banks at the bank rate for food procurement advances, in excess of Rs. 400 crores. The borrowings by commercial banks from the Reserve Bank under limits fixed for food refinance do not affect the net liquidity ratio of the borrowing banks, thus giving them some benefit in the cost of such borrowings. Although the minimum lending rate prescribed by the Reserve Bank is currently 12.5 per cent, in respect of food procurement credit the rate of interest to be charged by the banks from the Food Corporation of India has been fixed at 11 per cent and that to be charged from State Governments and other food procurement agencies at 12 per cent.

Licences for Import of Woollen Rags to S.T.C.

3316. **SHRI MADHU LIMAYE**: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether fresh licences have been given for import of woollen rags to the State Trading Corporation;

(b) whether any consignment has been detained on the ground that rags were not mutilated fully as per the import regulations;

(c) whether these consignments have since been cleared;

(d) whether any additional charges had to be paid to the Port Trust for not clearing the rags in time; and

(e) if so, the magnitude of these additional charges?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE
(**PROF. D. P. CILATTOPADHYAYA**)

(a) Although no licence for import of woollen rags has been given to State Trading Corporation recently, there has been no ban on import of rags which are the raw material for the shoddy woollen industry and the import of which is canalised through the State Trading Corporation

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The detained consignments are under clearance after mutilation of woollen rags to be undertaken by STC under the supervision of Officers of the Textile Commissioner, Jt. Chief Controller of Imports and Exports at the ports, under the overall surveillance of the Customs authorities

(d) Under the Rules demurrage charges are payable to the Port Trust after the expiry of four days allowed free of charge under the Docks Scale of rates

(e) The demurrage charges are payable at the rate of Rs. 12.50 per tonne per day after the expiry of free period subject to the following concessions:—

(i) No demurrage is chargeable for the period the goods are detained for analytical test by the Customs.

(ii) Demurrage charges are payable at the following rates for the period the goods are detained for completion of import trade control formalities and a certificate to that effect is issued by the Collector of Customs —

(a) 1/6th the normal demurrage for the first 60 days after the expiry of the free period

(b) 1/3rd the normal demurrage for the next 30 days

(c) 1/2nd the normal demurrage for the next 30 days.

(d) 2/3rd the normal demurrage for the next 3 days.

(e) Full demurrage thereafter.

Development of Tourism in Kerala

3317. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the main features of the schemes for development of tourism submitted by Kerala Government to the Centre and the schemes sanctioned out of them during the Fourth Five Year Plan period;

(b) the total amount sanctioned for the purpose and the amount spent up-to-date, scheme-wise; and

(c) the broad outlines of the proposals of the State Government for development of tourism in the State in the Fifth Five Year Plan period, the proposals accepted out of them by the Central Government and the amount sanctioned for these proposals Scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) Besides the continuance of the integrated development of Kovalam the tourism schemes proposed for inclusion in the Central Sector by the Kerala Government during the Fourth Plan comprised the construction of a multi-storeyed hotel at Ernakulam, a Youth Hostel at Trivandrum, cottages in the Bolghatty Palace premises, a restaurant and additional facilities at Thekkady, provision of launches at Cochin and Lake Periyar besides grant-in-aid for the Kerala Tourist Week. Of these the construction of a Youth Hostel at Trivandrum in addition to the continued development of Kovalam beach resort were included in the tourism schemes taken up in the Central Sector.

(b) The outlay approved for the schemes and the expenditure incurred on them during the Fourth Plan period are as follows:—

Department of Tourism	Outlay approved	Expenditure incurred
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
1. Kovalam Beach Resort	86.58	31.81
2. Youth Hostel at Trivandrum	2.85	0.94
<i>India Tourism Development Corporation</i>		
1. Kovalam Hotel (4-star)	115.00	73.77
2. Kovalam Grove (cottages)	20.00	39.31
Total	224.43	145.83

(c) The tourism schemes proposed by the State Government for being taken up in the Central Sector during the Fifth Plan include (a) the conversion of the Trivandrum Airport into an international Airport and location of a new Airport at Cochin (b) construction of a Marine Drive from Veli to Kovalam, and (c) the development of Periyar Wild Life Sanctuary, Kumarakam and Ezhumalai as tourist centres. It is, however proposed to take up expansion of the Trivandrum aerodrome at an estimated cost of Rs. 65 lakhs, further development of the Kovalam beach resort for which an outlay of Rs. 360 lakhs has been proposed and the completion of the Youth Hostel at Trivandrum (Rs. 2.85 lakhs) in the Central Sector during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Smuggling on India-Bangladesh Border

3318. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the commodities which are being smuggled to and from Bangladesh;

(b) the value of smuggled commodities seized from there during 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74; and

(c) what is the *modus-operandi* of these smugglers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Goods of third country origin such as cloves, cinnamon, camphor, ball bearings, chemicals, watches, fountain pens, blades, and synthetic yarn and goods of Bangladesh origin like poultry products, fish, hides and skins, live stock, pulses, chillies, garlic, tamarind, jute, gunny bags, currency etc., are mainly smuggled into India from Bangladesh. Goods smuggled from India to Bangladesh consist mainly of textiles, readymade garments, cotton yarn, biri leaves, catechu, betel leaves, fresh fruits, tazpata, mustard oil, salt, glass bangles, iron nails, medicines and several other varieties of stationery and luxury goods etc.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

(c) No special *modus operandi* adopted by the smugglers has come to the notice of the Government. Goods are smuggled by head loads, cycles, carts, country boats, by concealing in trucks carrying trade goods and by concealment on person.

Development of Rubber Industry

3310. **SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken measures for the development of rubber industry in the country;

(b) whether some research programmes have also been taken up to popularise it through extension works; and

(c) if so, the particulars thereof and the amount of money which has been granted, State-wise for research programmes?

1845 LS—4.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADH-YAYA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The following Research Programmes have been taken up by the Rubber Board for popularising through extension works:—

- (i) Technical advice and training in tapping is given.
- (ii) Results of ethereal stimulation are being popularised through extension works.
- (iii) Manual recommendations based on Research Programmes on nutritional requirements of the crop are made.
- (iv) Research investigation on cultivation practices are being carried out.
- (v) A refresher course for rubber estate supervisory is being organised.
- (vi) All diseases and pest problems causing crop losses, are investigated and remedial measures recommended; and
- (vii) Research work on reducing cost of plant protection operations are being carried out and new recommendations popularised.

2. The total amount of Rs. 13,97,800 was sanctioned for Research Programmes during the year 1973-74, and a provision of Rs. 18,86,300 has been sanctioned for this purpose for the year 1974-75. Such allocations are not made State-wise.

Participation in Exhibition by Marine Products Export Development Authority

3320 **SHRI D P JADEJA:**
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Marine Products Export Development Authority established on the 16th August, 1972 with

headquarters at Cochin has participated in any fairs or exhibitions organised in foreign countries during the year 1973-74; and

(b) if so, the countries in which the Authority participated and the impact it has made in popularising the image of Indian marine products?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE
(PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYA-
YA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Marine Products Export Development Authority participated in thirteen fairs abroad in all—two fairs in Italy, one each in Japan, France, Singapore, Spain, Indonesia, Tanzania, New Zealand, Algeria, Kenya, Peru and Venezuela. The participation in these fairs along with other publicity measures have contributed to greater and wider awareness of Indian traditional and non-traditional marine products abroad resulting in substantial improvement in exports and development of new markets and development of markets for new products like frozen fish, Squilla tails, Canned fish, fillets and fishmeal.

Visit by Indian Trade Team to S.E.
Africa

3321. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM
KAKODKAR:
SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether three Indian trade teams were sent to South East Africa by the Federation of Indian Export Organisations; and

(b) if so, the purpose of the visit?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE
(PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYA-
YA): (a) No, Sir. The Federa-
tion did, however, send two sales-
cum-study teams and one team of

Consultants to some countries in East Asia and the Pacific.

(b) The purpose of these visits was to study the market potential for a number of products and services and, if possible, to make on-the-spot sales.

Collection of Direct Taxes

3322. SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL
BHATIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount realised by way of direct taxes in 1973-74;

(b) the amount of Income-tax and corporate tax realised in 1973-74;

(c) the extent of increase in collection of Income-tax and corporate tax over the previous years' collections; and

(d) whether the revenue from direct taxes in 1972-73 was higher than that of 1973-74?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The total amount realised by way of Direct Taxes during the financial year 1973-74 was Rs. 1353.13 crores (provisional figures).

(b) The net Budget collections of Income-tax and Corporation-tax during the financial year 1973-74 were Rs. 661.85 crores and Rs. 636.66 crores respectively.

(c) The collections under the head Income-tax and Corporation-tax registered an increase of Rs. 72.08 and Rs. 53.65 crores respectively during the financial year 1973-74 as compared to the collections during the financial year 1972-73.

(d) No, Sir.

Air India Flights to Foreign Countries

3323. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of flights by Air India to foreign countries, country-wise, per week; and

(b) whether it is proposed to increase these flights in the case of countries from where a large number of tourists are coming to India?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) The requisite information is given in the attached statement.

(b) The services operated as well as the frequency of such operations are kept under constant review with a view to increasing/decreasing frequencies according to demand in respect of tourist, ethnic and business traffic within the limitations of our entitlements.

Statement

Sl. No.	Country	Flights per week
1.	U.S.A.	7
2.	UK	9
3.	France	5
4.	Germany	5
5.	Italy	5
6.	Switzerland	2
7.	USSR	2
8.	Lebanon	5
9.	Kuwait	5
10.	Egypt	1
11.	Saudi Arabia	2
12.	Iran	2
13.	Dubai	3

1	2	3
14.	Abu Dhabi	2
15.	Doha	1
16.	Bahrain	3
17.	Muscat	1
18.	Ethiopia	2
19.	Kenya	3
20.	Mauritius	2
21.	Bangladesh	2
22.	Aden	1
23.	Australia	2
24.	Singapore	4
25.	Indonesia	1
26.	Malaysia	1
27.	Thailand	6
28.	Hongkong	6
29.	Japan	6

Negotiations with Kenya Officials to Avoid Double Taxation

3324. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether talks were recently held with the Kenya officials in New Delhi on avoidance of double taxation and prevention of fiscal evasion;

(b) if so, what is the extent of financial evasion estimated during the last three years; and

(c) the measures now proposed to be taken as a result of the discussions held between the officials of two countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir. The talks were held at New Delhi from 18th May to 22nd May, 1974 to negotiate comprehensive agreement between India and Kenya

for the avoidance of double taxation and prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income.

The primary object of such agreements is to stimulate the flow of capital, technology and personnel from one country to the other for accelerating economic development. The agreements provide for allocation or sharing of tax jurisdiction in respect of various sources of income, so that double taxation of income is avoided. Opportunity is also usually taken to include in such agreements a provision for exchange of information which would assist in the prevention of tax evasion in international transactions.

(b) No such information is available.

(c) Though substantial progress was made at the talks held in May, 1974, some points were reserved for further consideration. The talks are likely to be resumed.

Import of Newsprint from Bangladesh

3325. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as a result of Indo-Bangladesh joint parleys, more newsprint will now be imported by India;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the agreement reached; and

(c) to what extent it will bring relief to the acute newsprint scarcity conditions prevailing now?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYA-YA): (a) to (c). Newsprint is one of the commodities which Bangladesh have agreed to supply under the Balanced Trade and Payments Arrangement concluded between the two countries on 28th September 1973 for a period of one year. Contracts have so far been concluded for the supply of 7,000 Metric Tonnes of newsprint and as the quantity is not large it would relieve the position only marginally.

Complaints against Businessmen of Delhi for failure to Present Accounts

3326. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints during the month of June, 1974 against some businessmen of Delhi who do not show their accounts to Income Tax and Sales Tax Departments;

(b) whether any action has been taken by Government on the information given to Government through such complaints; and

(c) if so, the nature of action taken and amount of black money recovered by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). A complaint regarding evasion of Income-tax and Sales Tax by a businessman of Delhi has been received in the month of June, 1974, and the same has been forwarded to the enforcement authorities for causing necessary investigations. Complaints regarding Income-tax evasion are being received in large numbers. Apart from this, some complaints of sales tax evasion have been received by the Delhi Administration also and these are being looked into. On completion of enquiries, action as provided in the law will be taken against the person found to be defaulters.

भारत सरकार मुख्यालय फरीदाबाद में काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों को मकान किराया भत्ते और नगर प्रतिपूर्ति भत्ते की श्रद्धांगी

3327. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या बिस्त मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्होंने केन्द्र सरकार के फरीदाबाद में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों

की नगर प्रतिपूर्ति भत्ते और मकान किराया भत्ते की दिल्ली में विद्यमान दरों पर अदायगी करने संबंधी मांग को स्वीकार करने का आश्वासन दिया था और यदि हा, तो यह मामला इस समय किस अवस्था पर है ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय मुद्रणालय के कर्मचारियों को 1 सितम्बर, 1966 से दिल्ली में विद्यमान दरों पर नगर प्रतिपूर्ति भत्ते की अदायगी होती थी और यदि हा, तो उसका आधार क्या था और उस समय औद्योगिक कर्मचारी सूचकांक का स्तर क्या था ; और

(ग) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंको, स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया और जीवन बीमा निगम के फरीदाबाद स्थित कर्मचारियों को किन दरों पर नगर प्रतिपूर्ति भत्ता और मकान किराया भत्ता अदा किया जा रहा है और उन्हें उक्त भत्ते इन दरों पर कब से मिल रहे हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० धर० गणेश) : (क) कर्मचारियों के प्रतिनिधियों को आश्वासन दिया गया था कि मामले की जांच की जायगी। एतदनुसार, मामले पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

(ख) फरीदाबाद के केन्द्रीय सरकार के प्रेस कर्मचारियों को 1 सितम्बर, 1966 से अथवा उसके बाद दिल्ली में प्रचलित दरों पर नगर प्रतिपूर्ति भत्ते की मजूरी/अदायगी कभी नहीं की गई है। अगस्त 1966 के अंत में औद्योगिक कर्मचारियों के लिए अखिल भारतीय उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक (1949-100) 190 था।

(ग) अपेक्षित सूचना दक्षिण दिशा विवरण-पत्र। सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [संभालय में रखा गया वैश्वीय संख्या एन टी 8262/74]

तस्करों को रोकने के लिये उपाय

3328. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने तस्करों विरोधी किमी नयी योजना का आन्तम रूप दिया है, और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त प्रयोजन के लिये भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को नियुक्त करने का है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० धर० गणेश) (क) जी, हा।

(ख) जी, हा। भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को उन रोजगारों में लगाने का प्रस्ताव है, जहाँ उनका अनुभव अथवा विशेषज्ञता उपयोगी होगी।

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के फिक्स्ड और करन्ट डिपॉजिट के बन्द पड़े खाते

3329. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस समय राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के फिक्स्ड और करन्ट डिपॉजिट के बन्द खातों में पक्क-पक्क वित्तनी धनराशि है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण) : भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा दी गयी सूचना के आधार पर राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में 31 दिसम्बर, 1973 तक दस वर्ष और उसमें अधिक अवधि में बंद मिगदी जमा व चालू जमा खातों में पड़ी हुई रकमों का ब्योरा सलगन विवरण में दिया गया है।

विवरण

(लाख रुपयों में)

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों का नाम	मियादी जमा खाते में जमा रकम	चालू जमा खाते में जमा रकम
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 इलाहाबाद बैंक	4.28	2.40
2 बैंक ऑफ बड़ोदा	1.77	6.12
3 बैंक ऑफ इण्डिया	2.39	14.33
4 बैंक ऑफ महाराष्ट्र	0.28	0.28
5 केनारा बैंक	0.92	2.65
6 सेंट्रल बैंक ऑफ इण्डिया	12.99	26.05
7 देना बैंक	0.80	0.66
8 इंडियन बैंक	0.37	4.84
9 इण्डियन ओवरसीज बैंक	1.70	3.07
10 पंजाब नेशनल बैंक	7.65	13.37
11 सडीकेट बैंक	1.11	0.68
12 यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इण्डिया	0.26	1.03
13 यूनाइटेड बैंक ऑफ इण्डिया	2.76	10.66
14 युनाइटेड कमर्शियल बैंक जोड़	1.28	11.60
	38.56	97.74

Re-allocation of Bank Credits in Nationalised Banks

3930. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose a re-allocation of bank credits in the nationalised banks;

(b) whether Reserve Bank of India will formulate guidelines in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure that clients of the banks are favoured with better credit facilities?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) to (c). Since nationalisation the accent of the policy has been on bringing about a shift in the sectoral deployment of bank credit so that such socially important sectors as agriculture, small scale industry and small trades, which in the past received scant attention at the hands of the banks, get an increasingly larger proportion of bank credit. The Reserve Bank has been keeping in view the objective of bringing about such a change while announcing its credit policy measures and issuing guidelines to the Commercial banks. The sectoral shift achieved so far can be seen from the data set out below.

Sectoral classification of scheduled commercial banks' advances

Sector	Outstanding as on March 31, 1958	Outstanding as on the last Friday of June, 1973
	As percentage to total bank advances	As percentage to total bank advances.
1. Industry		
(a) Large and medium	60.6	49.0
(b) Small-scale Industry	6.9	11.8
2. Agriculture	2.2	9.1
3. Internal Trade		
(a) Wholesale trade	14.2	7.7
(b) Food procurement	3.5	7.4
(c) Retail trade	1.5	2.7
Other priority sectors	..	3.2
Others	11.1	9.1
TOTAL	100.0	100.0

Sale of Cheap Cloth

3331. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Federation of All India Cloth Merchant's Association has submitted any scheme to Government for sale of cheap variety of cloth;

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme proposed; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE
(PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYA-
YA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following suggestions were made by Federation of All India Merchants' Association with regard to the distribution of controlled cloth:—

(i) Standard varieties of cloth in each category, with suitable variations in width, in construction and piece lengths will be produced to suit requirements of various regions;

(ii) Unnecessary processing would be discouraged, and a thread of a suitable colour will be inserted on the selvedge of the cloth to distinguish it from non-controlled cloth;

(iii) The Federation will work as an Apex body of various textile trade associations for distribution of controlled cloth to semi-wholesale level. Thereafter, cloth will be distributed through approved retailers who may be approved by the local textile trade association with the help of Civil Supplies Department and social service organisations;

(iv) Mills should stamp 3 per cent higher prices and deliver goods F.O.R. destination. Until this is agreed to, the Federation would keep 3 per cent freight equalisation fund expenses of the Apex body; and

(v) The retailer will be allowed a maximum margin of 9 per cent. The balance margin between ex-Mill and retail prices will be distributed amongst other channels.

(c) The question of reducing the varieties of cloth is under consideration. It has not been found possible to accept the other suggestions made by the Federation.

Aid from Iran for Development of Textile Industry

3332. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Iran has agreed to give aid for the development of textile industry in India;

(b) if so, the nature of assistance to be given and the terms thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):
(a) No, please.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Growth of Deposits in Scheduled Commercial Banks

3333. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the growth of deposits in scheduled commercial banks has not been very encouraging during the year 1973-74; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken to attract deposits from the public?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN)**

(a) and (b) Over the year ended June 30, 1974, the deposits (excluding inter-bank deposits) of the Scheduled Commercial Banks registered a growth of 160 per cent compared to 204 per cent over the previous twelve months. Several factors like saving potential of the community, the rate of return on other comparable assets, alternative avenues for utilisation of the savings, rate of currency expansion, credit policy etc., influence deposit growth. In order to assist deposit mobilisation and encourage savings, the Reserve Bank has, with effect from July 23, 1974, increased the rates of interest on certain classes of deposits.

Indian Boats Apprehended by Bangladesh on Charge of Smuggling

3334 SHRI BISWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Indian boats were apprehended by the Bangladesh Government off Khulna while engaged in smuggling activities,

(b) if so, whether Government have taken appropriate measures to trace the kingpins of these smugglers who have been engineering these activities, and

(c) if so, the number of arrests made in this connection?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
K R GANESH)** (a) No such case has come to the notice of the Government

(b) and (c) Does not arise

Incentives to State Governments for their participation in Anti-smuggling Operations

3335 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are considering any scheme to provide incentives to the State Governments to induce their greater participation in anti-smuggling drive; and

(b) if so, the main feature thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
K R GANESH)** (a) and (b) The Government has received suggestions from the State Governments of Maharashtra and Gujarat that the sale proceeds of goods confiscated by Customs should be shared between the Central and State Government when the goods in question have been seized by the enforcement agencies of the State Government. The matter is under consideration.

Godown Facilities for Cotton in Gujarat

3336 SHRI P VENKATASUB-
BAIAH Will the Minister of COM-
MERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether cotton worth Rs. 45 crores was lying in open in Gujarat due to lack of godown facilities, and

(b) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE
(PROF D P CHATTOPADHYAYA)**

(a) and (b) The exact quantity of cotton lying in the open in Gujarat due to lack of godown facilities is not known to Government. However, with a view to relieve the problem of unsold cotton in Gujarat, cotton stock limits for Mills in Bombay and Ahmedabad have been increased with effect from 6-8-1974 to two months' average consumption instead of one and half month's consumption. The Cotton Corporation of India has also indicated its readiness to make additional purchases of cotton in Gujarat subject to agreement on price between the Cooperatives who are holding the stock and Cotton Corporation of India.

Export of Gems and Jewellery

3337 SHRI BHAGIRATH BHAN-
WAR Will the Minister of COM-
MERCE be pleased to state ,

(a) the amount of foreign exchange earned from the export of Gems and

jewellery during 1972-73 and 1973-74, separately.

(b) whether the rate of export growth has shown a downward trend, and

(c) if so, the steps taken to check it?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF D P CHATTOPADHYAYA)

(a) The foreign exchange earned by the gem and jewellery export trade during 1972-73 and 1973-74 is as follows

1972-73	1973-74 Estimate
(Rs. crore)	(Rs. crores)
76.69	108.56

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

अबल श्रेणी के अधिकारियों के महंगाई भत्ते

3338. श्री मूलचंद डाटा : क्या वित्त

मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) तृतीय बतन आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार केन्द्र सरकार ने प्रथम श्रेणी के अधिकारियों के महंगाई भत्ते में वृद्धि करने के आदेश किन आधारों पर दिये हैं

(ख) इसके परिणामस्वरूप केन्द्रीय सरकार को कुल कितना धन प्रथम श्रेणी के अधिकारियों को देना पड़ा, और

(ग) प्रथम श्रेणी के कुल वित्तने अधिकारी इस वृद्धि में लाभान्वित होंगे और कम से कम वित्तने बेतन पाने वाला कर्मचारी इससे लाभ उठायेगा ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के. आर. गणेश) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को महंगाई भत्ता प्रदान करने के संबंध में तीसरे बेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों को सरकार ने कुछ मुद्दों के साथ स्वीकार कर लिया। ये निर्णय सभी श्रेणी के कर्म-

चारियों पर समान रूप में लागू होने हैं जिनमें प्रथम श्रेणी के अधिकारी भी शामिल हैं। सूचकांक में होने वाली ० अर्थात् की वृद्धि पर स्वीकार्य महंगाई भत्ते की अधिकतम राशि 27 ₹ प्रति माह है। यह राशि 900 ₹ से अधिक बतन देने वाले अधिकारियों को उनके वेतन का विचार विचार विना दी जाती है। यह केवल प्रथम श्रेणी के उन अधिकारियों को स्वीकार्य है जो 2250 ₹ तक बतन पाते हैं। एक आंतरिक प्रस्ताव यह है कि वेतन तथा महंगाई भत्ता ये दोनों मिलाकर 2400 ₹ से अधिक नहीं हो।

(ख) अब नव केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को जिनमें प्रथम श्रेणी के अधिकारी भी शामिल हैं, महंगाई भत्ते की छ विभिन्न स्वीकार की जा चुकी है। जहां तक प्रथम श्रेणी के असे नक अधिकारियों का संबंध है इन किस्तों पर कुल वार्षिक लागत लगभग 5 करोड़ रुपये बैठेगी।

(ग) 31 मार्च 1973 की स्थिति के अनुसार प्रथम श्रेणी के अतिरिक्त अधिकारियों की संख्या अनुमानत 25,000 थी। जैसा कि ऊपर बताया गया है 2250 ₹ से अधिक वेतन पाने वाले कर्मचारियों को छोड़कर सभी कर्मचारी महंगाई भत्ते के हकदार हैं। कोई न्यूनतम अर्हक वेतन-सीमा निर्धारित नहीं की गई है किन्तु प्रथम श्रेणी के अधिकारियों को संशोधित वेतनमानों में दिये जाने वाला न्यूनतम वेतन सामान्यत 700 ₹ है।

Assistance from International Development Association for Kerala Newsprint Project

3339 SHRI C JANARDHANAN Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal of securing credits from International Development Association to meet the foreign exchange component for the Kerala Newsprint project, and

(b) if so, the main feature thereof and when the project is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO B CHAVAN)
(a) Assistance from the International Development Association has not been sought to meet the foreign exchange component of the Kerala Newsprint Project of the Hindustan Paper Corporation

(b) The Project with a capacity of 80,000 tonnes is estimated to cost Rs 845 crores, of which the foreign exchange component is expected to be about Rs 23 crores. According to the Hindustan Paper Corporation, the project is expected to be completed by 1978

Increase in Lending Rate of World Bank

3340 SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal by the World Bank to increase its lending rates;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the increase proposed by the World Bank?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO B CHAVAN).
(a) and (c) The World Bank has decided to increase the rate of interest on its loans from 7½ per cent to 8 per cent.

(b) The bulk of India's borrowing is from IDA which is on soft terms and these have not been changed. In view of the rise in rates of interest in world markets from which World Bank raises its resources, a rise in the lending rate of the Bank was expected. We, along with other developing countries, have pressed for a smaller increase, but the rate chosen eventually was a compromise between differing viewpoints.

खाद्यान्नों तथा उर्वरकों के लिये तीन व्यापारियों को राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक द्वारा ऋण दिया गया ऋण

3341. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित इस समाचार को देखा है कि बिहार शरीफ में एक राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक द्वारा मुख्य कार्यालय के आदेशों का खुले रूप से उल्लंघन करते हुए खाद्यान्नों तथा उर्वरकों के लिये तीन व्यापारियों को लाखों रुपये का ऋण दिया गया,

(ख) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है, और

(ग) हम बारे में दोषी पाये गये व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण)

(क) से (ग). सरकार ने वह समाचार देखा है जो 13 जून, 1974 के हिन्दी दैनिक 'आर्यावर्त' में छपा था जिसमें यह आरोप लगाया गया था कि मालन्दा जिले का एक स्थानीय राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के निदेश का उल्लंघन करके अमाज और रासायनिक खाद के व्यापारियों को ऋण दे रहा है। इस सम्बन्ध में रिजर्व बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि इसके पाम उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार मालन्दा जिले में काम कर रहे किसी भी राष्ट्रीयकृत ने इस जिले की अपनी किसी भी शाखा से अमाज पर कोई ऋण मजूर नहीं किया है। रिजर्व बैंक ने यह भी कहा है कि सम्बन्धित बैंको से इकट्ठी की गयी सूचना के आधार पर रासायनिक खाद के सम्बन्ध में दिये गये ऋण के बारे में इसके प्रादेशिक कार्यालय ने किसी बात का उल्लंघन किये जाने की रिपोर्ट नहीं दी है।

इसलिए रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया के पास उपलब्ध तथ्यों के मुँसा प्रतीत होता है कि इस समाचार में कोई सार नहीं है।

Ban on Export of Paper

3342. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has agreed to Nepal's request to relax the blanket ban on the export of paper and stationery to foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the broad features of the agreement arrived at between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A limited quantity of writing and printing paper has been released for export to Nepal as a transitional measure to enable His Majesty's Government to meet the acute shortage of these items in Nepal and to make alternative arrangements for obtaining future supplies from other sources. No agreement has, however, been entered into. MERCE be pleased to state:

Setting up of Handloom Development Corporation in Karnataka

3343. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a Handloom Development Corporation in the State of Karnataka for promoting the Handloom Industry; and

(b) if so, whether Government have also decided to assist the State financially in this regard and if so, how much money is being sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):

(a) There is no such proposal, in so far as the Central Government is concerned.

(b) Does not arise.

Export of Coir Goods

3344. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the steps taken to increase export of more coir goods during 1974-75 and results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):

A Sales-cum-Study Team has been sponsored to explore markets for coir and coir products in West European countries including U.K. and U.S.A. to make an on the spot study of the various problems facing coir industry in the main importing countries. Negotiations are also being held with the European Economic Community countries for increasing export of coir products by reducing tariffs imposed by them. Besides these measures, publicity is being stepped up to improve exports. The Inter-governmental Group on Hard Fibres of the FAO has agreed in principle to set up a Coir Research Centre with one branch in India and another branch in Sri Lanka. It has also been decided by that Organisation to undertake a coir product survey and to transfer technology from developed countries to developing countries. A team of FAO experts has already visited India to conduct the survey and also to give their recommendations for transfer of technology from developed countries to India. As a result of these measures taken, exports of coir products during the first four months of 1974-75 i.e. April—July, 1974 were of the order of Rs. 515.40 lakhs as against Rs. 327.38 lakhs during the corresponding period last year.

Facilities Allowed to Employees working in Public Sector Undertakings

3345. SHRI MARTAND SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees working in the Public Sector Undertakings do not enjoy the same facilities and benefits as are enjoyed by the Central Government employees;

- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
 (c) what measures Government propose to take to remove the disparity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R GANESH) (a) and (c) The wage structure in the Public Enterprises has not been linked with the wage structure admissible to the employees of the Central Government. The pay and allowances of Central Government employees are based on the recommendations of the Pay Commissions which are appointed from time to time. The wage scales and allowances of company employees, on the other hand, are determined by the managements of the companies through bilateral negotiations with labour unions on an industry-cum-regional basis. While therefore the wage structure and allowances of these two sectors are not strictly comparable, Government endeavour that wherever they correspond to each other, revisions are also made along similar lines.

- (b) Does not arise.

Steering Group on Export of Engineering Goods

3346. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Steering Group on Export of Engineering Goods set up to identify the sectors which have export potential and suggest short as well as long-term measures for promoting expeditious growth of exports has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the report; and

(c) if not, when the report is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):
 (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It may further take about two months or so.

Likely Legal Curbs on Underweighing Cans'

3347 SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in a local paper dated the 17th July, 1974 under the caption 'Likely legal curbs on underweighing cans';

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Government thereto and

(c) the facts of the matter?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is proposed to introduce legislation in Parliament which would *inter alia* make a provision for curbing the underweighing of packaged commodities.

(c) The proposed legislation would provide that the net quantity of commodities sold in packaged form will not be less than the net quantity declared on the packages. When taken in aggregate and that the variation in individual packages will be within permissible limits.

Issue of Bonds

3349 SHRI MARTAND SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to issue bonds for varying periods with their capital value protected against rise in prices; and

(b) if so the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESWANTRAO B. CHAVAN):

(a) There is no proposal to issue inflation proof bonds.

(b) Does not arise.

Increase in export of engineering goods

3350 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to give loan to engineering industries in West Bengal to increase the export of engineering goods, and

(b) if so the names of the industries and the particulars of loans to be given?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE
(PROF D P CHATTOPADHYAYA)

(a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise

Alleged misuse of bank credit by big business

3351 SHRI VASANT SATHE Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the press report that big business manipulate to circumvent the credit squeeze with the help of the Reserve Bank of India and get more credit at a cheaper rate,

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto, and

(c) the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YL SHWANTRAO CHAVAN)

(a) to (c) Government are aware of the general point voiced in certain quarters, that sometimes big parties misuse the bank credit. Banks have been taking suitable remedial measures whenever specific instances of misuse of funds are either detected or brought to their notice. Recently a Study

Group has been set up by the Reserve Bank of India, as a sequel to the need to tone up further the existing procedures for supervision by banks of advances made by them, to examine the various aspects relating to follow-up and supervision by banks of the credit extended by them

Prices of controlled and non-controlled varieties of cloths

3352 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) the extent of increase in the prices of controlled and non-controlled varieties of cloths, year-wise during the last three years,

(b) whether Government are considering to peg the prices of cotton textiles at the prices prevailing in 1970-71, and

(c) if so, when it will be done?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE
(PROF D P CHATTOPADHYAYA)

(a) No increase in the prices of controlled cloth was allowed from 2nd May 1968 until 31st March 1974. With effect from 1st April 1974, an increase of 30 per cent in the ex-Mill prices of controlled cloth over the prices fixed in May, 1968 has been allowed. At the same time, under the revised scheme from 1st April 1974 an additional 400 m sq metres hitherto sold at market prices has been brought under price control.

The percentage rise in the prices of some of the varieties of non-controlled cloth during the last three years is shown in the attached statement.

(b) No Sir

(c) Does not arise

Statement

Percentage increase in the prices of a few selected varieties of non-controlled cloth.

(+) Increase.
(-) Decrease

Category	1972 prices over 1971	1973 prices over 1972	1974 prices over 1973
Coarse	(+) 28.6 / (+) 9.43	(-) 6.87 / (-) 6.35	(+) 7.26 / (+) 49.12
Medium B	(+) 4.70 / (+) 13.00	(+) 2.87 / (-) 6.55	(+) 35.38 / (+) 43.35
Medium A	(-) 38.37	(+) 15.54 / (-) 16.66	145.45 / (+) 50.00
Fine	(-) 5.25	(-) 33.33	(-) 75.07
Suprefine	(-) 2.06 / (+) 21.61	(+) 5.39 / (-) 68.05	(+) 59.41 / (-) 95.23

पेट्रोल की कमी के कारण सेवाओं में कमी किया जाना

3353. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या पेट्रोल की कमी के कारण कुछ विमान मार्गों पर विमान सेवाओं में कटौती करने के लिए सरकार को बाध्य होना पड़ा है अथवा उसमें कमी करने का सरकार का विचार है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप ग्राम में कमी होने की सम्भावना है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसमें कमी के परिणामस्वरूप राजस्व में अनुमानित कितनी कमी होने की सम्भावना है, और

(ग) ग्रामदनी को बनाये रखने के लिए सरकार ने क्या प्रभावी कार्यवाही की है अथवा करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री :
(श्री राज बहादुर) . (क) से (ग). विमानन ईंधन के मूल्यों में हाल में हुई वृद्धि के परिणामस्वरूप इण्डियन एयरलाइंस ने वाइकाउट एव डकोटा जैसे अलामप्रद विमानों को अपनी सेवा से निकालने का निर्णय किया है। 18-3-1974 से कई नगरों के लिये

परिचालित की जान वाली विमान सेवाएँ रद्द कर दी गई हैं और अन्य कई सेवाओं की आवृत्तियाँ कम कर दी गई हैं।

परिचालन लागतों का कम करने के लगातार प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं और यथासंभव रूप से ईंधन पर विभिन्न वित्तीय बरा का कम कराने के यत्न किये जा रहे हैं। अपव्ययी कार्य पद्धतियों का समाप्त करना और व्यय में मितव्ययिता लाने के उपाय भी किये गये हैं।

Use of Stone Weights by Fair Price Shop in Netaji Nagar, Laxmi Bai Nagar and Sarojini Nagar

3354 SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fair price shops in Netaji Nagar, Laxmi Bai Nagar and Sarojini Nagar in Delhi are using stone weights instead of metallic weights for weighing food articles;

(b) whether no steps have been taken by any Inspector of Weights and Measures to verify whether these stone weights were correct and whether it is permissible under Government rules and to what extent the consumer is being defrauded; and

(c) if so, the action taken against the inspectors also to ensure that all fair price shops use only standard weights and the number of shop-keepers prosecuted for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA)

(a) The Delhi Administration have reported that inspection of fair price shops in the localities mentioned is regularly carried out by the Inspector of Weights & Measures and those shops were using only metallic weights, duly verified and stamped by the Weights & Measures Department, for regular weighments.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Prosecutions under Essential Commodities Act

3355. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the number of prosecutions launched State-wise under the modified penal provisions of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 incorporated in the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Ordinance?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA). The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1974 was promulgated only on 22nd June, 1974 and it is too premature to assess the working of the modified penal provisions of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. However, the numbers of prosecutions launched under the amended legislation as reported by some of the States are as under:—

Delhi	274
Orissa	29
Andhra Pradesh	223
Haryana	48

The Governments of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Goa, Daman and Diu, Mizor-

am, Lakshdweep, Kerala and Arunachal Pradesh have reported that no prosecutions have been launched by them under the modified Act.

बिहार में बैंक ग्राफ इण्डिया की शाखा द्वारा किसानों को ऋण देना

3356. श्री रामाचतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने को तैयार करेंगे कि

(क) क्या बिहार के हजारीबाग जिले के अनन्त नरपारण पुलिस स्टेशन में बैंक ग्राफ इण्डिया की कोई शाखा है,

(ख) क्या उर्वरक, बीज तथा अन्य वृषि उपकरणों का खरीदने के लिये यह बैंक किसानों को ऋण नहीं दे रहा है और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) (ब) बैंक ग्राफ इण्डिया की एक शाखा बिहार के चम्पारन में न होकर हजारीबाग जिले में चम्पारन में है।

(ख) बैंक की यह शाखा, अन्य प्रयोजनों के साथ-साथ खेती संबंधी कई प्रकार के कार्यों के लिए भी ऋण देती है। दिसम्बर 1973 के अन्त तक इस शाखा ने किसानों के लिए 9 मामलों में सीधे ही, 28,000 रुपये के कर्जें मजूर किये।

(ग) इसका सवाल नहीं होता।

Difficulties experienced by small coffee growers

3357 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the great difficulties experienced by the small growers of coffee due to the steep increase in the cost of inputs and the low prices fixed for the product; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to help the small growers and the particulars of steps Government propose to take in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) and (b). Keeping in view of the increase in the labour wages and price of some inputs, the reserve price of coffee for pool sales has been raised to Rs. 4.25 per point pending a study of the cost of production of coffee, which is being undertaken.

Loss suffered by Indian Airlines

3358. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH;
SHRI M. C. DAGA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the accumulated financial losses of Indian Airlines during 1973-74 have been finally assessed;

(b) if so, the extent thereof; and

(c) the permanent remedial measures taken to avoid future losses?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). The accounts for the year 1973-74 are in the process of finalisation. The accumulated losses of Indian Airlines at the end of the year 1972-73 were of the order of Rs. 14.55 crores.

(c) Efforts are constantly under way to reduce operating costs and seek reduction of various fiscal levies on fuel as far as possible. Measures have also been taken to eliminate wasteful work practices and to economise in expenditure.

Purchase of foreign made cars

3359. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as a measure to curb unproductive expenditure and as aus-

terity measure, purchase of foreign-made cars by private individuals, companies, other than foreign missions and foreign companies is proposed to be stopped;

(b) whether except for defence, or special medical purposes and for use of foreign dignitaries visiting India, Government also propose to stop purchasing such foreign-made cars for use by Ministers, Government officials or public sector companies or corporations;

(c) if so, the steps proposed for the purpose; and

(d) if not, the broad outlines of the difficulties which may arise out of enforcement of such policy regarding use of indigenous cars?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH). (a) There is no such proposal.

(b) Government have already stopped purchasing foreign-made cars for use by Ministers, Government officials or public sector companies, except by the Ministries of External Affairs and Commerce and India Tourist Development Corporation because of the special nature of their duties and responsibilities in relation to the important protocol functions and foreign visitors etc.

(c) and (d). There are adequate restrictions on import of foreign made car into the country and on their sale. Broadly speaking, the present curbs are as follows:—

(i) There is no general import of cars from any source into the country.

(ii) The only category of imports permitted is in respect of Indian nationals who have resided outside the country for more than six months and who have Customs Clearance Permits subject to the condition that they cannot sell these cars for 5 years from the date of entry into the

country. If they desire to sell within 5 years then they can sell it only to the State Trading Corporation.

- (iii) Foreign diplomats who are also permitted to bring cars by the Government for their personal use, cannot sell the cars in India to anybody except the State Trading Corporation. They can, however, take the cars back when they leave the country.
- (iv) The State Trading Corporation sells imported cars acquired by them from foreign missions etc. by calling tenders.

Introduction of purchasers' cheque scheme

3360. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether special purchasers' cheque, like travellers cheques are proposed to be introduced for purchasing of any articles from any dealers or retailers in trade, business, or in course of any commercial transaction over rupees two thousand;

(b) whether introduction of such special purchasers' cheque will help to unearth and control circulation of black money;

(c) if so, facts thereof; and

(d) whether Government propose to set up an Expert Committee to consider merits and demerits regarding the proposals for introduction of such special purchasers' cheque?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) (a) No, Sir

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) No, Sir

Representations made by industries in regard to paucity of funds

3501 SHRI S. R. DAMANI Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been made to Government by industries about the acute paucity of funds,

(b) if so, the major industrial sectors which have represented their cases; and

(c) whether Government have examined the question as to how it is affecting the development of industries and the measures necessary to improve the position?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) to (c). Certain Chambers of Commerce, associations of Industries and individuals have written to Government pointing out that the current credit policy has meant stringency of resources for industries.

Government are of the view that in the present inflationary phase the credit policy should be directed towards arresting inflationary trends, at the same time ensuring that the demands of industries contributing to essential production and the lending to small men are adequately met.

Increase in Money Supply

3362 SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite steps taken by the Reserve Bank of India, money supply with the public increased in May, 1974 by Rs. 112 crores,

(b) whether deposits with Reserve Bank of India showed a steep fall during this month as compared to earlier months; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the phenomena when it was a slack month and to what extent it contributed towards the growing inflation?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):**

(a) According to the latest available data, which are provisional, money supply with the public registered an increase of Rs. 103 crores between 26th April, 1974 and 31st May, 1974 as compared to that of Rs. 172 crores in the same period of 1973.

(b) No, Sir. On the contrary, all scheduled banks' balances with the Reserve Bank of India recorded an increase of Rs. 60 crores in the period April 26th—May 31, 1974 as against an average monthly decline of Rs. 35 crores in the first four months of 1974.

(c) The experience of the past few years indicates that owing to structural changes in the economy and especially the growth of industrialisation the busy season tends to extend well beyond the end of April which explains the increase in the money supply in the month of May 1974. However, in consonance with the slackness of the season, all scheduled banks' balances with the Reserve Bank showed an increase. To the extent that the expansion of money supply is related to the genuine needs of production, it does not contribute to the inflationary process. Every effort is being made by the Government and the Reserve Bank to restrain the growth of money supply without hurting the growth production and thus to arrest the inflationary spiral.

**Grant of Import Replenishment
Licences**

**3363. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports has introduced a simplified procedure to ensure quick disbursement of exports benefits and grant of import replenishment licences; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE
(PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYA):**

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the simplified procedure, full value of the import replenishment entitlement and 85 per cent of cash assistance are granted on the basis of preliminary scrutiny of the claim certified by a Chartered Accountant. This is followed by a detailed scrutiny. The difference, if any, between the amount granted on preliminary scrutiny and the amount admissible as a result of detailed scrutiny is adjusted against pending/future claims. The scheme is applicable to these Registered Exporters who have been in the export line in the previous three years. The details and salient features of the simplified procedure were announced by Public Notice No. 60-ITC(PN)/74, dated the 1st May, 1974. The same procedure is applicable for the grant of cash assistance to Registered Exporters whose export turnover in any of the previous three years has been not less than Rs. 2.5 lakhs; this limit has been reduced to Rs. 50,000 in the case of small scale exporters.

**Black Money for purchase of
printing paper**

**3364. SHRI DHAMANKAR:
SHRI VASANT SATHE:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen press reports that printing paper has become the most sought for commodity by the black money holders;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to check this?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI K. R. GANESH):** (a) to (c). There has been a downward trend in paper production in the year 1973 owing to shortage of coal, power, raw materials, chemicals and labour unrest. This shortage which was more

acute in the case of writing and printing paper produced scarcity conditions in the market and complaints were received that some unscrupulous persons were charging 'on money' on market transactions.

Measures are being taken by the Government from time to time to tackle the problem of black money and tax evasion. These measures apply to black money in the paper trade also.

On the administrative side, some of these measures are strengthening and improving the intelligence and investigation machinery, greater emphasis on searches and seizures and prosecutions for tax frauds. On the legislative side, apart from the various provisions already made, such as compulsory acquisition of immovable property in cases of under-valuation at the time of sale, etc. check on 'benami' holdings and partial integration of agricultural income, the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill 1973, which is presently before a Select Committee of the Lok Sabha, contains a number of other measures for checking tax evasion and black money. Besides, several measures have been taken by the Government to try to ease the situation of shortage of printing paper which leads to black money transactions. Some of these measures are bringing the export of writing and printing paper within the purview of the Export Control Order, setting up of Committees at national and State levels for distributing white printing and writing paper rationally to the Government textbook and exercise book manufacturers and publishers etc., and issue of orders under the Essential Commodities Act.

Supply of Wagons to Yugoslavia

3365. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of wagons that would roll down the mills this year;

(b) how many wagons Government have supplied to Yugoslavia and other countries;

(c) whether Government have increased the prices of wagons; and

(d) if so, the salient features thereof and the reaction of Government of Yugoslavia thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):

(a) A target of 12,000 wagons has been fixed for production during the year 1974-75.

(b) 670 wagons sub-assemblies have so far been shipped to Yugoslavia for their final assembly in Yugoslavia before delivery. Out of these 32 wagons have been delivered to the Yugoslavia Railways after assembly.

Besides these, 3630 wagons have been supplied by State Trading Corporation/Projects and Equipment Corporation to other countries.

(c) and (d). For increasing the price of wagons, negotiation with Yugoslav buyers is in progress.

Increase in Prices of Newsprint in the International Market

3366. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of newsprint in the International market have gone up considerably in the recent past;

(b) if so, the extent of increase in prices effected by countries from where India has been importing the newsprint; and

(c) the impact it would have on country's foreign exchange and how the additional expenditure is proposed to be met?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The price increase by the foreign suppliers of newsprint with effect from the 1st August 1974 varied from Rs. 262 to Rs. 284 c.i.f. per ton.

(c) This would involve an estimated additional expenditure of foreign exchange by about US \$ 10,85,000 in respect of the existing contracts for the year 1974-75. This additional expenditure will have to be met from the country's overall foreign exchange resources. Part of the supplies have also been arranged under the trade plans from Rupee Payment Areas.

Scheme for Developing Rural Tourism

3367. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any scheme for developing rural tourism; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b). The country abounds in areas of tourist interest which range from scenic spots to places of historical, religious and cultural interests. There are no specific schemes for developing rural tourism. The Fifth Five Year Plan on Tourism, however, broadly envisages the strengthening of the tourist infrastructure including the improvement of the environment of our cultural and natural heritages, development of holiday resorts and wild life tourism with a view to attract a larger volume of international tourists to India. Several of the centres selected for tourism development lie in remote areas, and their development would thus benefit the economy of these areas.

Criteria for giving Financial Assistance to States

3368. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to revise the norms of Central assistance to drought affected States; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the changes proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Following the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission, the previous scheme of Central assistance to States for drought and other natural calamities relief expenditure has been rescinded with effect from the 1st April, 1974, and the States have been informed that no Central assistance will henceforth be available for this purpose. The Finance Commission have made an annual provision of Rs. 50.71 crores in their scheme of transfer of resources to the States. The expenditure on natural calamities will now have to be met by the States by utilising this annual provision and by readjustments of their resources and expenditures.

Recovery of Income-tax from JKK Group

3369. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have not yet recovered from Tamil Nadu Komarapalyan J.K.K. Angappa and Brothers the tax and penalty arrears of about Rs. 65 lakhs;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether they are being prosecuted for penalty arrears; and

(d) if not, reasons for not doing so?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Apart from

- (i) demand of Rs. 60.93 lakhs disputed in appeals and stayed by Income-tax appellate Tribunal and other authorities.
- (ii) demand of Rs. 12.80 lakhs which is being recovered in quarterly instalments of Rs. 81,000.

the balance demand on account of income tax and penalty due from Tamil Nadu Kamarapalyan Shri J. K. K. Angappa and his brothers, namely, S/shri J. K. K. Natarajah, J. K. K. Sundararajah and J. K. K. Munirajah as on 30-6-74 was Rs. 7.09 lakhs;

(b) As a result of coercive measures resorted to by the Department like attachment of garnishee debts under section 226(3) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 and refusal to issue Income-tax Verification Certificates to the concerns in which the four brothers were interogated, a comprehensive scheme has been drawn up, according to which the aforesaid demand of Rs. 7.09 lakhs will be liquidated during the current year.

(c) and (d). The matter is under consideration.

Financial Assistance by Nationalised Banks to Young Entrepreneurs in West Bengal

3370. **SHRI R. N. BARMAN:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of nationalised banks which provided financial assistance to young entrepreneurs for setting up industrial units in West Bengal;

(b) the total amount of assistance provided during 1973-74 and likely to be provided during 1974-75; and

(c) the number of industrial units in West Bengal owned by S.C. and S.T. persons which have received

financial assistance from banks during 1973-74?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) All public sector banks having branches in West Bengal provide financial assistance in that State to entrepreneurs for setting up industrial units.

(b) and (c). The present arrangements for data flow in public sector banks do not provide for compilation of statistics separately in respect of advances to such detailed categories as young entrepreneurs or Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Advances to persons belonging to these categories for setting up industrial units would generally figure under the priority sector category of "Small-Scale Industries". As at the end of December 1973, the outstanding advance of public sector banks to small scale industries in West Bengal was Rs. 57.35 crores, spread over 16,365 units. Estimates of the likely advances to this sector in 1974-75 are not available.

Unemployed Commercial Pilots

3371. **SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of unemployed commercial pilots is increasing;

(b) what is their present number as compared to the number in 1972-73 and 1973-74;

(c) whether there is any scheme to provide employment to them; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). On the basis of the data available, the estimated number of unemployed pilots was 218 on 1-3-1972, 241 on 30.6.1973 and 196 on 1.1.1974.

(c) and (d). All possible assistance is being provided to the unemployed pilots in securing employment. Some of the steps taken to assist them are as follows:

- (1) Both Indian Airlines and Air India have been advised to recruit unemployed pilots on ground duties wherever possible;
- (2) Air India had absorbed six unemployed pilots as Flight Operations Officers, but two of them have left to join Indian Airlines as pilots
- (3) Indian Airlines have recruited 28 pilots who are undergoing training 27 are still on the panel, which is valid up to 31st December, 1975
- (4) In the Civil Aviation Department, 109 unemployed pilots were selected for the post of assistant Aerodrome Officer.
- (5) Three unemployed pilots have been appointed as Airport Terminal Managers in the International Airports Authority of India.
- (6) During the last two years, 24 pilots have been appointed by the Non-Scheduled Operators.

Steps to Check Smuggling of Gold

3372 SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Sarafa Association have threatened, that the entire gold would be smuggled out of the country if the ceiling on gold and gold ornaments is introduced by the Government; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and steps taken to check the smuggling of gold or gold ornaments out of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Government have taken various measures, legislative and administrative, in addition to the vigilance at ports, airports and land customs stations, to prevent smuggling out of the country.

Raising of Lending Rates by Industrial Development Bank of India

3373 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Development Bank of India has raised the lending rates to all categories of loans;

(b) if so, its effect on the development of small scale industries in the country, particularly those earning foreign exchange; and

(c) the rates of increases and their effects on future development?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) to (c). The Industrial Development Bank of India has raised its interest rates effective July 27, 1974, the outlines of which are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8263/74] However, the rates of interest on the Development Bank's export finance which were raised by one per cent on 30-4-1974 have not been further revised on 27-7-1974.

The revision in the interest rates is in line with upward revision in all interest rates. The main purpose is to allocate better the investible resources in the economy.

Viewed in the light of current market trends, the increases in the rates of interest are not likely to affect, in any appreciable manner, the future industrial development including the development of small scale industries in the country.

Steps to Check Smuggling

3374 SHRI NAWAJ, KISHORE SHARMA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the value of contraband articles and other valuables seized while being smuggled into India after the sealing of Western Coast of India recently,

(b) whether there is any such proposal also to seal the Eastern coast of the country particularly Madras side and West Bengal Coast and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R GANESH) (a) to (c) It is not practicable to seal the vast coast of the country. However several measures are being taken to strengthen the Customs check-points along the Western and Eastern Coasts. In this context the Government are establishing Coast Guard Mobile Preventive Parties, the Road Checking Parties and City Preventive Parties along the Western Coast and the Tamil Nadu Coast Companies of Central Reserve Police are being deployed in certain notorious areas. Help of the Navy is also being taken. A wireless telecommunication network is also being set up. Further some launches and high-speed boats are being acquired. Preventive staff are also being provided with arms and other equipment.

Vacancies of Officers, Clerks and Subordinate Staff in Canara Bank, Syndicate Bank and Indian Bank

3375 SHRI S M SIDDAYYA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) how many the number of Vacancies of Officers, clerks and subordinate staff occurred in the Canara Bank, Syndicate Bank and Indian Bank in the years 1972 and 1973

(b) how many posts were reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and

(c) how many Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes applied for these Posts and how many were selected?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c) The information, to the extent available, is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-8264, 74]

Representatives of Farmers and S.C. and ST in Reserve Bank and Nationalised Banks

3376 SHRI S M SIDDAYYA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a representative of the farmers in the Boards of the Directors of the Reserve Bank of India and of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Boards of Directors of all the nationalised banks, and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to nominate representatives of the above categories without any further delay?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) (a) and (b) There is no statutory provision for the representation of the interests of farmers on the Central Board (of Directors) of the Reserve Bank of India. However the existing Central Board of the Reserve Bank includes three persons having special knowledge in respect of one or more matters relating to agriculture.

As regards the 14 nationalised banks there are at present 8 persons belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes on the Boards of these banks.

Loans Advanced to S.C. and ST by Nationalised Banks

3377 SHRI S M SIDDAYYA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the nationalised banks have advanced loans to the weaker

sections and particularly to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the years 1972-73 and 1973-74;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) whether any concessions are shown to them and whether any conditions have been relaxed in their cases?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) to (c). The present arrangements for flow of data in the public sector banks do not provide for separate compilation of statistics in respect of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and weaker sections. Advances to such small borrowers would generally figure under the priority sector categories of agriculture, small scale industry, road and water transport operators. Small business, retail trade

and professional and self-employed persons, and under the DIR scheme which is specifically meant for the poorer among the poor. The public sector banks generally adopt a flexible and liberal policy in regard to the requirements of margin, security, guarantees, etc., while lending to small borrowers. Further, the rates of interest charged on advances to small borrowers are also generally lower than those charged for other borrowers. In particular, under the Differential Interest Rate Scheme, the rate of interest charged is only 4 per cent. The available data relating to outstanding advances of public sector banks to priority sectors as at the end of December 1972 and December, 1973, and under the DIR Scheme as at the end of December 1972 and December 1973, and under the DIR Scheme as at the end of March 1974 are set out below —

	December 1972		December 1973	
	No. of borrowal accounts	Amount outstanding (Rs. in crores.)	No. of borrowal accounts	Amount outstanding (Rs. in crores.)
(a) Priority Sector Category				
1. Agriculture	12,45,045	429.5	17,88,933	547.38
2. Small-scale industries Small road and water transport operators.	1,66,981	625.70	2,47,362	846.08
3. Retail trade.	1,33,525	76.94	2,00,334	98.27
4. Small business]	53,532	10.17	1,04,772	17.53
7. Professional & self-employed persons	73,621	15.32	1,62,157	28.34
As at the end of March 1974				
	No. of borrowal accounts		Amount outstanding (Rs. in crores.)	
(b) DIR Scheme	2,56,380		10.84	

Tourist Centres in Karnataka

3378. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the places selected in Karnataka for development as tourist centres during the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) the amount allocated for each of them; and

(c) when will the work be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI):

(a) to (c). It is proposed to develop the archaeological complex of Badami-Pattadakal-Aihole as also Hampi during the Fifth Plan under the Cultural Tourism programme. The proposal to provide accommodation in the Bandipur Wild Life Sanctuary is also under consideration.

The India Tourism Development Corporation in its Fifth Plan programme proposes to set up a hotel and a transport unit at Mysore, renovate and expand the Hotel Ashoka at Bangalore, as also enlarge the transport unit there. Subject to the availability of funds, an outlay of Rs. 155 lakhs has been proposed for these schemes by the ITDC.

Scheme for Revival of Lapse Policies

3379. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the special scheme for revival of lapsed policies without the short medical report has achieved good results;

(b) if so, the number of policies revived during the stipulated period and the amount of premium collected thereon;

(c) whether, in view of the encouraging response to the scheme it is proposed to further extend the last

date for the purpose upto 31st October, 1974 and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the period of lapse is also proposed to be increased from one year to 18 months to facilitate more policy holders to get their lapsed policies revived; and

(e) whether it is also proposed to extend the facility to policy or policies amounting upto 50,000?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The special concessions offered recently by the LIC for revival of lapsed policies were intended to reduce the substantial amounts lying unadjusted in their deposit account. The effect of the concessions can be assessed only after the close of the year when information would be available regarding the reduction in deposits and the consequential increase in the renewal premium income.

(b) In view of the substantial additional work involved, the LIC do not propose to collect data on the number of policies thus revived and the amount of premium collected thereon.

(c) No, Sir. The concessions were already extended from 31-5-1974 to 31-7-1974. Moreover, in view of the increase in the bank rate, it is not possible for the LIC to continue the offer of the concessional rate of interest of 4½ per cent on arrears of premiums.

(d) and (e). Do not arise

Disparities in Distribution of Loans by Financial Institutions

3380 SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints about disparities in distribution of loans and other financial benefits by the financial institutions having head-quarters at Bombay have been raised by many States, particularly of Eastern India;

(b) if so, the figures about distributions of financial benefits to different States by such institutions, and

(c) whether an Expert Committee is proposed to be set up to re-examine and rationalise the principles of distribution of financial benefits?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN)

(a) and (b) Suggestions have been made from time to time in and outside Parliament for locating the headquarters of new financial institutions at places other than Bombay and also for removing the regional disparity in availing of financial assistance from them by different States in their industrial development

Of the five all-India long term public financial institutions assisting industry in general the head offices of the four institutions namely the Industrial Development Bank of India, Life Insurance Corporation of India, Unit Trust of India and Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India are located at Bombay and that of the Industrial Finance Corporation at New Delhi. The head office of the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India which has been established in 1971 mainly for the purpose of assisting sick and closed industrial units is located at Calcutta.

The mere fact of the head office of an institution being located at any particular place has not led to disparity in the grant of financial assistance to any State vis-à-vis other States. The institutions are aware of the Government policy of having a more equitable distribution of their assistance among the various States. Certain concessions have been granted specifically by the Central and State Governments and the term lending institutions to borrowers in the backward regions and areas. Various promotional activities such as detailed surveys of the industrial potential and provision of technical consultancy services in these areas have been or are being taken by the Industrial Development Bank of India

in consultation with other institutions concerned with a view to increasing the shares of industrially backward States and regions in the total assistance provided by the financial institutions.

All these institutions have opened regional branch offices throughout India wherever necessary for the benefit of their clientele.

Incidentally it may be mentioned that the distribution of financial assistance by an institution depends also on the location of the industrial concerns assisted by it such location is indicated in the industrial licence where required while in other cases it is decided by the entrepreneurs themselves. These institutions endeavour to ensure that no worthwhile project suffers because of lack of institutional finance.

The State-wise distribution of assistance by the different financial institutions is indicated in Annexures I, II & III, laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No LT-8285/74].

(c) No Sir

Release of Publicity Material Regarding Tourist Spots

3381 SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) the efforts being made by various States and Union Territories to boost the inflow of tourist traffic,

(b) whether some States have set up a joint committee for the purpose;

(c) if so the particulars thereof and whether publicity material regarding spots of tourist interest has since been released and if so the main features thereof,

(d) whether Government propose to remove curbs on the inter-state movement of vehicles so that tourists can move freely from one State to another; and

(e) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL
AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI)**

(a) Most of the States in Union Territories in India have been taking keen interest in promoting tourist traffic—both international and domestic—to their areas. Several of them have set up Tourism Advisory Board to advise State Governments on matters pertaining to Tourism. Some of them have also established Tourism Development Corporation and are providing certain amenities and facilities for tourism including accommodation.

(b) There are four Regional Tourist Advisory Committees namely, Eastern, Western, Southern and Northern which cover all the States and the Union Territories of India. The Director, Government of India Tourist Office of the respective region is the Convenor of the Committee in his area. The membership includes the Ministers of Tourism of respective State Governments and Union Territories, Directors of Tourism of the State/Union Territories representatives of regional Travel Agents Association and the Hotel and Restaurant Federation. The Committees discuss the problems of tourism in their respective regions and co-ordinate and support each others activities to improve the inflow of tourist traffic.

(c) Several State Governments produce tourist literature pertaining to their places of interest. The tourist literature produced by the State Governments is primarily intended for home tourists while literature produced by the Central Department of Tourism is used for overseas publicity.

(d) and (e). A scheme for free interstate movement of tourist taxis and coaches under All India permits on single point taxation basis was evolved some years ago by the Department of Tourism to enable each State to issue All India permits in respect of 100 tourist taxis and 25 tourist coaches to operate throughout the country without counter-signature and on the basis of 'single point' taxation. The Ministry of Shipping and Transport has

issued necessary notifications with the concurrence of the Ministry of Law. A few State Government have conveyed their acceptance of the scheme while others have not yet given their acceptance. The scheme will be fully operative after it has been accepted by all the State Governments.

**Credit Facilities by Nationalised Banks
to Small Industries**

3382. SHRI P. K. DEO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the press conference held by the representatives of the Delhi Small Industries Development Corporation in regard to the indifferent attitude of banks towards the small industries in giving them the credit facilities; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN).**

(a) and (b) It has been ascertained from the Delhi Small Industries Development Corporation that they had convened a meeting with the members of the Press on July 23, 1974, mainly to apprise the public through the Press about their activities and the services rendered by them. One of the queries raised at this meeting was if there was delay in sanctioning financial assistance to entrepreneurs by the banks. In response to this query the Corporation's spokesman had explained that some time there was delay in the banks in processing the applications mainly because of the applicant not furnishing adequate information on such vital aspects as availability of raw materials, machinery, marketing arrangements for finished goods etc.

Raids by Income-tax Authorities

3383. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the raids conducted by the Income-tax Department in each State since June, 1974;

(b) the total value of goods and money recovered as a result thereof; and

(c) what action has been taken against the persons concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The statistics are maintained Commissioner of Income-tax charge-wise and not State-wise. The number of searches conducted during the months of June and July 1974 and the value of assets seized in these searches are as under:—

CIT Charges	No. of searches	Total value of assets seized
Gujarat . . .	4	1,57,000
Kerala . . .	8	34,000
Kanpur . . .	22	5,51,872
Lucknow . . .	5	13,21,265
Madras . . .	12	13,33,817
Poona . . .	23	1,88,470
West Bengal . . .	4	5,24,125
Patiala . . .	37	17,00,308
Bombay . . .	9	36,39,136
Mysore . . .	9	5,70,280
Delhi . . .	16	77,16,270
	149	1,77,36,543

Besides the above, incriminating books of accounts and documents have also been seized in these searches.

(c) The seized materials in all the cases are under scrutiny. In cases where cash and other valuable articles have been seized, proceedings for passing of orders under Section 132(5) of the Income-tax Act, 1961, estimating the undisclosed income in a summary manner and retaining appropriate amounts etc. have been initiated. The

cases will be processed from prosecution and penalty angles, where necessary. Action as called for under the law will be taken in all the cases.

Development of Tourist Spots in Gujarat

3364. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has not given any incentive to develop tourist spots in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor;

(c) whether his Ministry had conducted any survey to develop certain areas for tourist attraction; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and the funds allotted for the State during the Fifth Five Year Plan for development of tourist centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b). The Development of places of tourist interest is a continuing process related to the attractions they offer. Their development concerns the Central and State Governments, public sector undertakings and private enterprises. Certain incentives relating to hotel industry in places of tourist interest generally given by the Government are also available to Gujarat.

(c) and (d). While the Department has not conducted any survey as such of tourist spots in Gujarat, such places are well known. Thus realising the importance of Sassangir for the development of wild life tourism and attracting foreign tourists, the Department has provided accommodation and transport facilities in the sanctuary. Similarly, considering the importance of Sabarmati Ashram both from the national and international points of view, a Son-et-Lumière spectacle has been mounted there besides the construction of a Tourist

Bungalow A statement of tourism schemes taken up in the Central Sector in Gujarat is attached.

In the current financial year the construction of a Tourist Bungalow at Portbandar, a Youth Hostel at Gandhinagar and a Forest Lodge at Sasangur, which are spill-over schemes from the Fourth Plan, will be completed for which a provision of Rs 726 lakhs has been made in the Budget Estimates for 1974-75. The India Tourism Development Corporation proposes to set up a hotel and a transport unit at Ahmedabad during the Fifth Plan subject to the availability of funds.

Statement

	<i>Second Five Year Plan</i>	
Part-I	1 Tourist Bureau at Ahmedabad . . .	5,045
	<i>Third Five Year Plan</i>	
Part-I	1 Water supply at Lothal . . .	1,07,310
	2. Improvement of the Rest House at Sassan . . .	68,860
	3. Transport facilities between Keshod Airport and Sassan and Sassan to Gir . . .	62,031
Part-I	1 LIG Rest House at Porbandar . . .	33,188
	2 Holiday Home at Chorwad . . .	50,000
	3 Cafeteria at Nalsarover . . .	25,000
	4. Canteen-cum-retiring room at Lothal . . .	98,820
		<hr/> 4,45,209
	<i>Annual Plan—1966-67</i>	
	1. Water supply at Lothal (spill-over) . . .	1,000
	2 Canteen-cum-retiring room at Lothal (Spill-over) . . .	31,000
	3. Improvement of Forest Bungalow at Sasangur . . .	13,000
		<hr/> 45,000

Annual Plan 1967-68

1	Water supply scheme at Lothal (Spill-over)	5,000
2.	Canteen-cum-retiring room at Lothal (Spill-over) . . .	10,000
3.	Approach road to cafeteria at Lothal . . .	30,000
4	Tourist Bungalow at Sabarmati (Spill-over) . . .	6,000
		<hr/> 51,000

Annual Plan 1968-69

1.	Tourist Bungalow at Sabarmati . . .	<hr/> 73,000
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Fourth Five Year Plan

1.	Construction of the Tourist Bungalow at Sabarmati . . .	3,63,000
2.	Mounting of Son-et-Lumiere Show at Sabarmati Ashram. . .	12,00,000
3.	Rest House at Gir Forest (under construction) . . .	8,10,568
4.	Youth Hostel at Gandhinagar. . .	3,24,446
5.	Tourist Bungalow at Porbandar (under construction) . . .	3,46,946
6.	Provision of two mini-buses at Gir Wild Life Sanctuary. . .	82,000
		<hr/> 31,26,960

Bank Loan to Monopoly Houses for Industrial Development

3385 SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) total amount of bank loans given to monopoly houses for industrial development during the year 1972 to 1974; and

(b) the amount given by nationalised banks to small scale industrial development units and unemployed youths during the same period?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):**

(a) Bank generally give only working capital loans expressed in terms of credit limits of various descriptions upto which all kinds of business can draw funds from time to time. The outstanding advances of public sector banks to the 75 large industrial houses are given below:—

Nationalised Banks

As on	Aggregate outstanding advances by nationalised banks to 75 large industrial houses (Rs. in crores)
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30-6-1972	522.68 (17.7)
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29-6-1973	568.79 (16.3)
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State Bank of India Group

As on	Aggregate outstanding advances of State Bank of India Group to 75 large industrial houses. (Rs. in crores)
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31-12-1972	280.64 (22.0)
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31-12-1973	304.97 (19%)
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Data regarding advances as at 30th June 1974 are not available.

N.B. Figures within brackets indicate the percentage of assistance to total advances given to all borrowers.

(b) Aggregate outstanding advances by public sector banks to small scale industries, in the manner and to the

extent available with the banks, are as below:—

	Average outstanding as on the last Friday of December (Rs. in crores.)	
	1972	1973
Nationalised Banks	316.48 (10.4)	449.75 (11.8)
State Bank of India Group	254.84 (15.5)	317.03 (16.4)

Data regarding advances as at 30th June, 1974 are not available.

The present arrangements for flow of data in the public sector banks provide for compilation of statistics in respect of advances to small borrowers in such broad categories as "Agriculture", "Small Scale Industries", "Professional and Self-Employed Persons", "Road & Water Transport Operators", "Small Business and Retail Trade", etc.

Advances to unemployed youths would figure mostly under the category of "Professional and Self-Employed Persons". Details of the outstanding advances of the public sector banks to "Professional and Self-Employed Persons" are as below:—

	Aggregate outstanding as on the last Friday of December (Rs. in crores.)	
	1972	1973
Nationalised Banks	14.24 (0.46)	25.59 (0.66)
State Bank of India Group	1.08 (0.06)	2.74 (0.14)

N.B. Figures within brackets indicate the percentage of assistance to total advances given to all borrowers.

**Regular Air Service to Rourkela-
Calcutta**

3386 SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal to start a regular air service for Rourkela-Calcutta Sector, and

(b) whether air service to Rourkela stands cancelled for the last few months?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) (a) and (b) Due to steep increase in the price of aviation fuel and the decision of Indian Airlines to phase out Viscounts and Dakotas due to their uneconomic operating cost air services were discontinued to a number of cities including Rourkela. There is no prospect of the airlink between Rourkela and Calcutta being restored in the near future.

Orissa's Export Potential

3387 SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Orissa's export potential has been examined by any committee or by any expert,

(b) if so, what are the exportable items and what has been Orissa's earnings from exports during last three years, and

(c) whether Balasore District has been surveyed for exportable items and if so, what are its exportable items?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHAYA).

(a) Yes, Sir. In 1969-70 the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade undertook an export potential survey of the State of Orissa.

(b) According to the findings of the survey, the commodities which have substantial export potential include iron ore, ferro manganese, ferro silicon, manganese, cashew, de-oiled rice bran and marine products. Among the non-traditional items the products identified are steel pipes and tubes, wire and cables, re-factories, cast iron products etc.

It is not possible to indicate Orissa's export earnings during the last three years, as export statistics are not collected and published on State-to-State basis.

(c) The export potential survey conducted by the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade covered the entire State of Orissa including the Dist. of Balasore. The major items exportable from the District include de-oiled rice bran and marine products.

Purchase of Jumbo Jets by Air India

3388 SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether any jumbo jets are being purchased by Air India during 1974-75 and if so, the cost involved

(b) whether the earlier purchases have yielded profits, and

(c) if not, the extent of loss suffered?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) (a) Air-India have submitted a proposal for the purchase of a 5th Boeing-747 aircraft for delivery in the end of 1975.

(b) and (c) For a variety of reasons, including rising operational costs, Air-India suffered losses in the last few years. The accounts for the year ending 31st March 1974 have not yet been finalised. However, the Boeing-747 has proved an efficient and reliable aircraft with good passenger appeal.

Development of Tourist Spots by I.T.D.C.

3389. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPTRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of India Tourism Development Corporation has elicited appreciation from foreign tourists agencies and tourists during the last three years; and

(b) what are the tourist attractions introduced by I.T.D.C. during the tenure of office of its present Chairman and how do they compare with international standards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) Yes, Sir. ITDC Services have been highly appreciated both by foreign tourists agencies and tourists.

(b) Since 1968, India Tourism Development Corporation has developed facilities for tourist that visit beaches at Mahabalipuram and Kovalam. They are operating Son-et-lumiere shows at Delhi, Ahmedabad and Shalimar Gardens (Srinagar) on behalf of the Department of Tourism. In addition, the ITDC has set up six new hotels, two motels, 10 restaurants, and established Transport Units at 15 important tourist centres. Two new duty-free shops at the airports have been added. The tourist attractions/facilities created by ITDC are of international standards.

Indianisation of Foreign Companies

3390. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the number and name of foreign companies which have Indianised their capital-base during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): A Statement showing of 51 foreign majority companies which have been

permitted to have some Indian equity participation during the last three years is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the company
1.	Ceat Tyres of India Limited.
2.	Bestobell India Ltd.
3.	General Electric Co. of India Ltd.
4.	Atlas Copco India Ltd.
5.	Gramophone Co. of India Ltd.
6.	Needle Industries India Ltd.
7.	Phillips India Ltd.
8.	English Electric Co. of India Ltd.
9.	Alfred Herbert India Ltd.
10.	J. Stone & Co. Ltd.
11.	Molins of India Ltd.
12.	German Remedies Ltd.
13.	Bitcorp Pvt. Ltd.
14.	Bata India Ltd.
15.	Motor Industries Co. Ltd.
16.	W.G. Forge & Allied Industries Ltd.
17.	Goodyear India Ltd.
18.	Indian Aluminium Co Ltd.
19.	Widia India Ltd.
20.	Fenner Cockill Ltd.
21.	Guest Keen Williams Ltd.
22.	International Combustion India Ltd.
23.	Makum Tea Co. India Ltd.
24.	Namdang Tea Co. India Ltd.
25.	Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Co. India Ltd.
26.	Otis Elevator Co. India Ltd.
27.	William Goodacre & Sons (India) Ltd.

6. *Name of the Company*
 Oriental Carpet Mfrs. (India) Ltd.
 B.C.L. (Pvt.) Ltd.
 Atherton West & Co. Ltd.
 Tinplate Co. of India Ltd.
 Coles Cranes of India Ltd.
 Dodge & Seymour (India) Pvt. Ltd.
 Simson & Mcconechy Ltd.
 Jensen & Nicholson (India) Ltd.
 George Wills & Sons (India) Ltd.
 SKF Ball Bearing Co. Pvt. Ltd. (now known as Shefko India Bearing Co Ltd).
 Muller & Phipps India Ltd.
 India Tobacco Co. Ltd.
 Esso Standard Refining Co. of India Ltd.
 Simon Carves Ltd
 Tube Investments Ltd
 Thompson Press (I) Ltd
 A. Boake, Roberts & Co (India) Ltd.
 Tyresoles Concessionaires Pvt. Ltd.
 A.C.E.C India Pvt. Ltd.
 Indian Tack & Nail Co. Ltd.
 Nelson Trading Corpn. Pvt. Ltd.
 British Metal Corpn. India (Pvt.) Ltd.
 French Dyes and Chemicals India Pvt. Ltd.
 Hindustan Ferodo Ltd.

Amenities for Tourist in North Eastern Region States

3391. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether tourists have recently shown increasing interest in places of

tourist interest in Hill areas of the North Eastern Region States;

(b) whether Government are making special arrangements to provide modern amenities in the Central Sector in these areas; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) Due to the restriction on the entry of foreigners into the States of the North Eastern Region, it is not possible to indicate whether there has been an increasing interest among international tourists to visit the States in this region.

(b) and (c). The provision of amenities for tourists could be taken up only after the restrictions on the entry of tourists to the area are removed. However, certain amenities for tourists have been provided in the North Eastern Region in the Central Sector. These include setting up of Tourist Bureaux, as also the provision of accommodation and transport facilities.

Development of Tourist in North Eastern Region

3392 SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places of tourist interest in West Bengal, Assam, North Eastern Region States that are proposed to be developed by Government in the Central Sector during the Fifth Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the amount earmarked for the development of each project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b). The expansion of the existing Tourist Bungalow and the completion of a Youth Hostel at Darjeeling, and the construction of a Tourist Bungalow at Gauhati and a

Forest Lodge each at Jaldapara and Kaziranga, which were taken up by the Department of Tourism in the Fourth Plan, are in progress during the current financial year. An amount of Rs. 17.71 lakhs has been provided for the spill-over schemes in the Budget Estimates for 1974-75. The other schemes to be taken up in the area during the Fifth Plan have not yet been finalised.

The India Tourism Development Corporation plans to take up the construction of a 50-room motel each at Siliguri and Gauhati, establish a transport unit at Siliguri, expand the duty free shop at Calcutta as also the transport unit there in the Fifth Plan. The Corporation is also constructing a 150-room Airport Hotel at Dum Dum (Calcutta) which was started during the Fourth Plan. The outlay proposed for each of the above schemes is as follows:—

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	Fifth Plan provision
		(Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Motel at Siliguri . . .	45 00
2.	Motel at Gauhati . . .	45 00
3.	Transport unit at Siliguri . . .	2 00
4.	Expansion of the duty free shop at Calcutta . . .	10 00
5.	Expansion of the transport unit at Calcutta . . .	20 00
6.	Airport Hotel at Dum Dum . . .	113 00*

(*Cumulative expenditure up to 31st March, 1974 Rs. 137 00 lakhs)

Accommodation for Tourists in Rajgir (Bihar)

3393. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no accommodation or tourist hostel or hotel of India Tourism Development Corporation in Rajgir in Bihar; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to survey the place and construct a modest accommodation for at least 200 persons at a time so as to accommodate a large number of V.I.P.s and middle class tourists who visit the place during winter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b). The India Tourism Development Corporation is constructing a Tourist Reception Centre-cum-Motel at Patna, at an estimated cost of Rs 50 lakhs. The Corporation has no proposal at present under consideration for construction of a hotel at Rajgir. The Tourism Department of the Bihar Government, however, has a 60 bedded Tourist Bungalow at Rajgir, which the State Government is considering to expand by adding sixty beds.

Subject to availability of funds and feasibility studies, the Central Department of Tourism has a proposal for construction of a cafeteria at Rajgir, in the Fifth Plan period, at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.25 lakhs.

Recruitment of Staff by Punjab National Bank and other Banks from Pong Dam Oustees

3394 PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab National Bank and some other banks recruited special staff for attracting large deposits from the Pong Dam Oustees during the years 1972 and 1973;

(b) if so, the number of persons recruited by each one of these nationalised banks for the said purpose and the scales and the conditions on which the recruitment was made;

(c) whether the persons so recruited were given an assurance that they would be absorbed against permanent vacancies;

(d) whether some of them have since been retrenched; and

(e) if so, the reasons for their re-trenchment and whether they would be provided employment by the concerned banks by giving them a re-recruitment priority in any future recruitment?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). Reports received from public sector banks indicate that Punjab National Bank and State Bank of India employed the following temporary staff during 1971-73 on scales of pay and allowances at prescribed rates to canvass deposits from oustees of the Pong Dam Area:—

<i>Punjab National Bank</i>	<i>State Bank of India</i>
Clerical Staff	8
Field Messengers	8
Subordinate Staff	10

(on pay and allowances applicable to subordinate staff).

(c) The two banks have reported that no assurance was given to them that they would be absorbed against permanent vacancies.

(d) and (e). Punjab National Bank has further reported that in July, 1972 the bank entered into an Agreement with the All India Punjab National Bank Employees Federation whereby it was agreed to do away with the institution of temporary clerks in the bank and to give to the existing eligible temporary clerical staff a chance to compete in the recruitment test. Accordingly the eligible clerical staff working temporarily in the Pong Dam Area was given the chance to appear in the test. Only one out of 8 persons successfully qualified in the test/interview. He stands approved for permanent appointment against the sanctioned vacancy. He has however, not been appointed so far. As regards the subordinate staff the services of all the 10 have been dispensed with; but they are eligible for temporary chances subject to availability of vacancies and their eligibility for employment.

State Bank of India has reported that three of the field messengers were relieved after completion of the term of appointment offered to them. Five of them are still being temporarily employed by the bank. These field messengers will be allowed to appear for interview for selection in their cadre when vacancies arise in branches in that area.

Nationalised, Scheduled and Unscheduled Banks in India

3395. **SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of nationalised, scheduled and unscheduled banks in India;

(b) the total amount of deposits with banks in each of these categories;

(c) the nature of control exercised by the Reserve Bank of India over the unscheduled banks; and

(d) what attempts are made to reduce the number of unscheduled banks?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b) The information is set out in the statement attached.

(c) Control is exercised by the Reserve Bank of India over the scheduled as well as non-scheduled commercial banks under the various provisions of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.

(d) For being a scheduled bank, the statutory requirement under Section 42 of the Reserve Bank of India Act is that the bank must have minimum paid up capital and reserves of not less than Rs. 5 lakhs and the Reserve Bank has to be satisfied that its affairs are being conducted in a manner not detrimental to the interests of the depositors. As and when the non-scheduled commercial banks fulfil the requirements of the relevant legal provisions, their names are considered by the Reserve Bank for inclusion in

the Second Schedule to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

Statement

Category of Banks	Number of Banks	Deposits (excluding inter-bank deposits) as per last Friday of June 1974, as reported by the Reserve Bank of India (in crores of Rs.)
A. Scheduled commercial banks.		
(i) State Bank Group	8	3007.84
(ii) Nationalised banks	14	5927.02
(iii) Foreign banks	11	796.54
(iv) Other Indian Scheduled commercial banks	38	919.30
Total	71	10650.70
B. Non-scheduled commercial banks		
	9	17.67

Imported Goods

3396. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the value of rice, sugar, cement, steel and gunny bags imported in 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974 upto end of July; and

(b) why are the items exported when they are in short supply in the country itself?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) Value figures of rice, sugar, cement, iron and steel and bags and sacks of jute imported during 1972-73,

and 1973-74 (upto Feb. 1974) are as under:—

Item	1972-73 (Rs. crores)	1973-74 (upto Feb. 1974) Provisional (Rs. in crores)
Rice	11	6
Sugar*	..	neg.
Cement
Iron & Steel	217	218
Bags & sacks of Jute.	neg.	neg.

Import data beyond Feb. 1974 is not yet available.

(b) Gunny bags are one of the established items of exports from India. Export of other items is being allowed primarily to pay for the greatly increased imports requirements after the recent increase in oil prices.

Development of Tourist Centres

3397. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of tourist centres that are proposed to be developed further and those which are proposed to be started during 1974-75; and

(b) what is the proposed expenditure in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b). The Fifth Five Year Plan on tourism envisages the continuation of the pattern of tourism development adopted in the Fourth Plan with special emphasis on the development of tourist infrastructure including improvement of environment, development of holiday

resorts and centres of archaeological interest for attracting a larger volume of destination tourist traffic to India. Priority would be given to those schemes which will elicit quick returns on investment and have the potential for earning foreign exchange.

During 1974-75 only those schemes which are spill-over from the Fourth Plan are being taken up for completion. An amount of Rs. 120 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimates 1974-75 for these spill-over schemes.

Financial Assistance to Kerala

3398. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of officers was sent recently to Kerala by the Centre to study the financial condition of that Government;

(b) if so, the broad facts thereof;

(c) whether it was done under any provision of the Constitution; and

(d) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The financial situation of the Government of Kerala was discussed between the State Government, the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance at the official level and the Ministers' level. The State Government were advised to improve their resources for the annual Plan outlay of Rs. 63.26 crores envisaged by them by economies in expenditure better collection of arrears of taxes and loans due to the State Government and by raising resources from fresh measure of taxation.

(c) and (d). Such consultations between the Centre and the States are held periodically by mutual agreements and are in the interest of all concerned, from the point of view of correct assessment of resources for their Plans.

Appointment of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on Higher Posts in Public Sector Undertakings

3399. SHRI A. S. KASTURE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry was asked by the Ministry of Home Affairs to specifically sponsor the names of eligible Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes officers for appointment at the Centre at the level of Under Secretary and above upto Joint Secretary;

(b) if so, whether the eligible Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes officers belonging to the Industrial Management Pool controlled by the Bureau of Public Enterprises under his Ministry, have been recommended for these appointments at the prescribed levels as per their eligibility; and

(c) what steps are being taken to ensure that the opportunity of appointment at the Centre for various senior administrative posts is not denied to the eligible Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (c) Government have decided to broad-base the manning of senior Secretariat posts. In the context of this decision, claims of suitable senior officers from all the Central Services are being considered for appointments in Government. It has, therefore, been decided to offer suitable officers of the Industrial Management Pool also for senior appointments in Government. The claims of the Industrial Management Pool officers belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes will also receive due consideration.

Development of Tourist Centres in Bihar

3400. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer

to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1421 on the 2nd August, 1974 regarding proposal to develop Ahillyasthan and Gautam Kund in Bihar as tourist centres and state:

(a) whether any assessments of the expenditure to be incurred and income to be derived various forms with the development of tourism in the historical and tourist centres of Ahillyasthan, Gautam Kund, Visoul, Rissi and Rajballigarh has been made to arrive at some conclusion;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) whether any contact has been or is being made with the State Government of Bihar for the development of the above centres of tourism and if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b). The Department has not undertaken any study of the impact of any investments in the area. For the present the Department of Tourism is concentrating on tourism development in those areas which have potential for attracting foreign tourists and earning foreign exchange for the country.

(c) The State Government has indicated that they have no proposals to develop these places at present.

Currency Notes impounded by R.B.I.

3401. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of currency notes so far impounded by the Reserve Bank of India during the last six months; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to further impound the currency notes and if so, the nature of the proposal and how far it will reduce the inflation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) The process of impounding of increases in wages and one half of dearness allowance of wage and salary earners under the Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit) Ordinance, 1974 has commenced only from this month. Although this measure would have a less expansionary impact on currency with the public, it does not envisage at all any impounding of currency notes as such.

Between the onset of the slack season and August 2, 1974, currency with the public declined by Rs. 214 crores due to other factors.

(b) The Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit) Ordinance 1974 and the Compulsory Deposit Scheme (Income Tax Payers) Ordinance, 1974 are the only measures adopted so far by Government involving the immobilisation of certain kinds of incomes/increments to income. The nature of these proposals and the impact these are likely to have on inflation, have already been explained in my Speech in this House on July 31, 1974.

Working of Cotton Corporation of India

3402. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have inquired into the working of the Cotton Corporation of India during the last 3 years;

(b) whether there has been misappropriation of funds to the tune of crores of rupees by some high officials of this Corporation; and

(c) whether any action has since been taken by Government against the persons responsible and if so, the broad features of action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):

(a) There has been no formal enquiry into the Corporation's working.

(b) No such complaint has come to Government's notice so far.

(c) does not arise.

Increase in the Price of Coffee

3403. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a reasonable increase is being allowed in the price of coffee to the growers in Kerala;

(b) whether Government propose to subsidise sale of fertilisers and pesticides to small growers on the lines of the schemes introduced by the Rubber Board;

(c) whether Government propose to reduce the Central excise duty for robusta; and

(d) if so, the action Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):

(a) In view of the increase in labour wages and price of some inputs, the reserve price for pool sales of coffee has been raised to Rs. 4.25 per point, pending a study of cost of production of coffee.

(b) There is no such proposal.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Trade Agreement with U.S.A.

3404. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a trade cooperation agreement with U.S.A. has lately been under negotiations;

(b) if so, the broad pattern of the trade contemplated thereunder and

the volume of trade to be exchanged thereunder; and

(c) what are the main proposals to be included at the instance of the Indian Government in this Agreement?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):

(a) to (c). No trade cooperation agreement has been under negotiation with the U.S.A. However, there is a proposal to set up an Indo-U.S. Joint Commission on Economic, Commercial, Scientific, Technical, Educational and Cultural co-operation which, *inter alia*, will also identify areas and suggest measures for closer co-operation in the field of trade.

Representation made by Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta regarding relaxation in Credit Squeeze Policy

3405. SHRI H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation had been made by the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, to the Reserve Bank of India and the Union Government demanding certain relaxations in the credit squeeze policy;

(b) if so, the precise nature of the representation; and

(c) Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). In a representation dated July 18, 1974, addressed to Reserve Bank of India and the Union Government, the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, had suggested, *inter alia*, meeting of the credit requirements of productive sectors in full provision of sufficient credit for new units and for new projects in the pipeline, reconsideration of the decision of the Reserve Bank of India to bring down the outstanding amount of the bills rediscounted under the new

Bill Market Scheme and increasing the rates of interest on deposits in order to induce people to save.

(c) Government are of the view that the present policy which lays concurrent emphasis on restraint in the disbursal of credit on the one hand and on ensuring adequate credit for essential needs of production, distribution, new entrepreneurial ventures, priority sectors and exports on the other meets the requirements of the situation adequately and should continue. As regards rates of interest on deposits, Reserve Bank of India has with effect from July 23, 1974, increased the rates of interest on certain classes of deposits.

Excise Duty on Indigenous Tractors

3406 SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal was made by the Minister of Agriculture for scrapping or reducing the Central Excise duty on indigenous tractors;

(b) whether the Ministry of Finance has agreed to the proposal, and

(c) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). A proposal had been received from the Ministry of Agriculture which had the approval of the Minister of Agriculture, for exempting from excise duty the indigenous tractors. The proposal could not be accepted as the grant of such exemption was not justified.

Assessment of Income Tax against Shri Ram Nandaram and Nandaram Jhabarmull

3407. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the process of assessments for taxes against the group of Sitram Nandaram and Nandaram

Jhabarmull is being delayed, by Central Circle Commissioner of Income Tax, West Bengal;

(b) whether one Jhabarmull Agarwala belonging to this group recently undertook tours of round, the world with his family for transferring his assets abroad; and

(c) the reasons for delay in assessment of taxes and facts regarding world tours?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). Shri Jhabarmull Agarwala accompanied by his wife, daughter, son, wife's brother, wife of wife's brother and maternal uncle went on a tour of European countries. They availed themselves of flight No. AI-115 from Bombay on 2nd June, 1974.

As regards the question of transferring of assets abroad any delay in assessment proceedings, the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Performance Budgets of Ministries and Departments of Government of India

3408. SHRI ARVIND M PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India are not preparing performance budgets indicating their programmes and activities; and

(b) whether his Ministry propose to issue necessary instructions to the concerned Ministries/Departments asking them to prepare performance budgets?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) 14 Ministries/Departments have prepared performance budgets for 1974-75 indicating their programmes and duties.

(b) Necessary instructions are being issued to all the Departments in-charge of developmental activities to prepare performance budgets for 1975-76

Vanaspati Crisis

3409 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether some circles have held State Trading Corporation responsible for vanaspati crisis and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF D P CHATTOPADHYAYA) (a) and (b) There have been reports to this effect in some sections of the Press. These however, have not been substantiated on enquiry

Export of Ores

3410 SHRI K LAKKAPPA Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Mysore Minerals Limited are not allowed to export ores directly,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) whether the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation is coming in the way of its exports?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF D P CHATTOPADHYAYA) (a) to (c) There is no restriction on export of ores by Mysore Minerals Limited, excepting that the minerals which are canalised through the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation have to be exported by them through the aforesaid Corporation

नोक्सन स्थित जीवन बीमा निगम के क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय के विरुद्ध शिकायतें

3411. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पंडित : क्या बिस् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को भोपाल स्थित जीवन बीमा निगम के क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय में अनियमितताओं के बारे में शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उनका स्वरूप क्या है और उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

बिस् मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (धीमसी सुशीला रोहतगी) (क) और (ख) हाल ही में माननीय ससद सदस्य से एक पत्र प्राप्त हुआ है जिसमें उन्होंने इस प्रश्न के एक अधिकारी द्वारा बरती जा रही कतिपय अनियमितताओं का उल्लेख किया है। जीवन बीमा निगम से रिपोर्ट प्राप्त की जा रहा है।

Foodgrains and Other Commodities seized from Hoarders

3412 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 698 on the 26th July, 1974 regarding arrangements for safe storage of commodities confiscated from hoarders and state

(a) the State-wise quantity of food-grains and other essential commodities seized from hoarders arrested under DIR and MISA in the years 1973 and 1974

(b) whether Government agrees that the quantity of the commodities seized is very poor, and

(c) if so, the factors responsible for the same?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Raids by Income Tax Authorities

3413. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 85 on the 26th July, 1974 regarding Raids by Income Tax Authorities and state:

(a) what specific action has been taken on each case so far;

(b) whether some of the personnel of the companies, whose premises were raided, are in any way connected with Maruti Ltd., Haryana; and

(c) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Wherever valuable assets have been seized, action for passing orders under section 132(5) of the Income-Tax Act, 1961, has been initiated and further investigations are in progress in these cases.

(b) and (c). The premises of a number of companies were searched. Their personnel will include a very larger number of employees and it would take considerable time and effort to find out if any of them held any shares of Maruti Ltd. So far, Government have come across one case of Shri B. C. Jindal whose house was searched during the period. He was a director of M/s. Maruti Ltd. during the period 14th October, 1971 to 19th October, 1972.

लीची और केले का निर्यात

3414. श्री रामाबल्लार शास्त्री : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लीची और केले का निर्यात किन-किन देशों को किया जाता है ; और

(ख) वर्ष 1973-74 में इन फलों के निर्यात से कितनी राशि की विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की गई ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (प्रो० डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) : (क) और (ख) : मद लीची 'संशोधित भारतीय व्यापार वर्गीकरण' में भूखण्ड से वर्गीकृत नहीं है अतः इसके निर्यात के बारे में जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है। केलों का निर्यात मुख्यतः खाड़ी के देशों नेपाल और ब्रिटेन को किया जाता है। 1973-74 (जनवरी, 74 तक) के दौरान निर्यातित केलों का मूल्य 15,000/- रु० है।

स्टेट बैंक की दानापुर शाखा के विरुद्ध शिकायत

3415. श्री रामाबल्लार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत 24 अप्रैल को स्टेट बैंक की दानापुर शाखा के विरुद्ध लिखित शिकायत बैंक के एजेंट तथा रिजिनल मैनेजर को भेजी गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो शिकायत का ब्योरा क्या है और उस पर सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशबन्तराव चाव्हाण) :

(क) और (ख) : स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया ने सूचना दी है कि एक शिकायत मिलने पर जिसमें बैंक की दानापुर शाखा के हैड कैंशियर और दूसरे कर्मचारियों पर कुछ आरोप लगाये गये थे, उस शाखा के एजेंट ने सम्बन्ध अधिकारियों को जबानो तौर पर प्रागाह कर दिया था। स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया ने यह भी बताया है कि इसी शिकायत की एक प्रतिलिपि अगस्त 1974 के शुरू में पटना में इस बैंक के स्थानीय मुख्य कार्यालय में भी पहुंची थी जो श्री रामाबल्लार शास्त्री ने वहां भेजी थी। इस शिकायत में मुख्य

आरोप यह था कि ये कर्मचारी उन लोगों को तग करते हैं जो बैंक में लेन-देन करने के लिए आते हैं और उनसे सपना भी मांगते हैं। स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया ने यह भी बताया है कि पटना में उसके स्थानीय मुख्य कार्यालय ने इस शिकायत की जाच पड़ताल करने के लिए इसे मुख्य सतर्कता अधिकारी के पास भेज दिया है।

जयपुर में खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम का गोदाम

3416. श्री मूलचंद डागा : क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या जयपुर में खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम के एक गोदाम को खोलने का कोई प्रस्ताव है,

(ख) क्या इस प्रयोजन हेतु निगम का कोई अधिकारी जयपुर गया है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो कब और इस अधिकारी द्वारा दी गई रिपोर्ट की मोटी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

बाणिज्य मंत्री (प्रो० जी० पी० कट्टोपाध्याय) (क) जी हा।

(ख) और (ग) : खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम का एक अधिकारी मई, 1974 में जयपुर गया था। जयपुर में तथा आसपास स्थित एकको की अलोह धातुओं, इस्पात आदि की आवश्यकताओं के बारे में लगाए गए अनुमान को ध्यान में रखते हुए जयपुर में यथासमय एक डिपो खोलने का विचार है।

राष्ट्रीय पर्यटन बोर्ड

3417. श्री मूलचंद डागा : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) राष्ट्रीय पर्यटन बोर्ड की स्थापना कब की गई और इसके सदस्य कौन-कौन से हैं तथा इसके कृष्य क्या हैं,

(ख) क्या इस बोर्ड को अब तक कोई कार्यकारी तथा वित्तीय शक्तियां नहीं सौंपी गई हैं, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं, और इसे ये शक्तियां कब तक दी जायेंगी ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० सरोजिनी महिषी) - (क) राष्ट्रीय पर्यटन बोर्ड का गठन 25 मई 1972 को किया गया था। पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष हैं तथा पर्यटन और नागर विमानन राज्य मंत्री इसकी उपाध्यक्ष हैं। बोर्ड में 10 सरकारी तथा 6 गैर सरकारी सदस्य हैं। बोर्ड का गठन पर्यटन के क्षेत्र में बढ़ती हुई गतिविधियां तथा सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी प्रतिभा को जुटाने की आवश्यकता के परिप्रेष्य में किया गया था ताकि पर्यटन के योजनाबद्ध विकास के लिए उपाय सुझाए जा सकें। अतः इस के कार्य पूर्णतया सलाहकार के रूप में हैं तथा उनका सम्बन्ध पर्यटन के विकास एवं प्राप्ति विषयक योजनाओं पर विचार-विमर्श एवं समीक्षा से है।

(ख) क्योंकि यह बोर्ड एक सलाहकार निकाय है इसलिए इसे कोई कार्यकारी एवं वित्तीय शक्तियां नहीं सौंपी गई हैं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Art Silk weaving industry

3418 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether art silk weaving industry has approached the Government of India to impose control on man-made fibre yarn and distribution of it to the industry through its association,

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard, and

(c) the expected adverse affect of such a decision, if taken on the weavers as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government are considering suitable statutory measures. The objective is to ensure regular supplies of artsilk yarn to weavers at reasonable prices.

Trade Delegation to East European countries

3419. SHRI D. P. JADEJA.
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an India official Trade Delegation led by Shri A. C. George, Deputy Minister of Commerce visited some of the East European countries during the last week of May and first week of June, 1974, and

(b) if so, the names of the countries visited and the salient features of discussion held?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In response to the invitations extended by the Deputy Ministers of Foreign Trade of Hungary, Czechoslovakia and German Democratic Republic, the Deputy Minister of Commerce, Shri A C George, accompanied by two officials, visited these countries from 23rd May to 1st June, 1974.

The delegation took the opportunity of this visit to review the implementation of the current year's trade plans with these countries. Discussions were also held on the long-term prospects of our bilateral trade and further expansion of trade and economic relations with these countries.

Request made by Indian Sugar Mills Association regarding relaxation of credit squeeze

3420. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Sugar Mills Association has urged Government to immediately relax credit squeeze and allow banks advances to the industry to clear cane payments to the growers which have accumulated to alarming proportion; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) Advances against sugar are subject to selective credit control measures administered by the Reserve Bank of India. These measures prescribed the maximum ceiling of advances that can be made available to individual parties, the minimum rate of interest to be charged, and the minimum margins to be stipulated. With a view to facilitating speedy disbursement of credit to the sugar industry, the Reserve Bank of India had permitted the banks in November 1973, to sanction credit limits to sugar mills for the 1973-74 season against the stocks of sugar to the extent of the maximum outstandings under the regular limits sanctioned for the two preceding crushing seasons, without obtaining the prior approval of the Reserve Bank. The banks were also permitted to sanction higher credit limits, wherever found necessary, after obtaining prior authorisation of the Reserve Bank. The banks were also allowed to sanction to sugar mills suitable bill discounting limits under the new Bill Market Scheme, within the overall cash credit facilities accorded to them. Further, with a view to ensuring that the dues to the sugarcane growers are promptly paid, banks are required to maintain two separate accounts, viz. 'cane price payable account' and 'general account', so

as to bifurcate drawings by sugar mills, the former being utilised for payment to cane suppliers only.

Closure of factories by Art Silk Manufacturing Association

3421 SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the All India Art Silk Manufacturers Association has threatened to close down their factories,

(b) if so, the nature of their demands, and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF D P CHATTOPADHYAYA).

(a) The All India Co-ordination Committee of Art Silk Manufacturers' Association had informed the Government that an All India General strike had been called for 12-7-1974 and that they would take out morchas on that day. There was a demonstration by the representatives of Committee before the office of the Textile Commissioner on 12-7-1974 and they presented a Memorandum to the Textile Commissioner pointing out their grievances which were as follows —

- (i) Tariff Commission's recommendation though made in 1970 had remained unimplemented
- (ii) The voluntary agreement between spinners and weavers of viscose-filament yarn had expired on 31-12-1973 and no further agreement had materialised
- (iii) Government has been openly abetting the spinners,
- (iv) The Voluntary agreement on nylon yarn prices and distribution was one-sided,

(b) and (c). The recommendations of the Tariff Commission regarding fair selling prices of viscose fibre/filament yarn have become outdated, because of escalations in prices of raw materials, power and fuel and wages and labour. These recommendations are being up dated and suitable statutory measures are being taken to implement these updated prices shortly.

Settlement of the issue of enemy properties with Bangladesh

3422 SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the issue of enemy properties have been taken up with Government of Bangladesh after promulgation of an ordinance by the later,

(b) if so, facts thereabout,

(c) the composition of the body set up to scrutinise the pending applications for *ex-gratia* compensation for enemy properties in former East Pakistan,

(d) latest figures regarding clearance given to such applicants and applications remained under consideration,

(e) whether any time-limit has been set up for clearance of such applications,

(f) whether new applications for *ex-gratia* compensation for 'enemy properties' in former East Pakistan have been received,

(g) if so, facts thereabout

(h) whether advertisement has been given in the press regarding location and screening body set up office in Calcutta, and

(i) if so, facts thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE
(PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) For the claimants who are not able to produce sufficient documentary evidence, a panel consisting of (1) Custodian of Enemy Property, Bombay; (2) a Judge of Industrial Tribunal, Government of West Bengal, Calcutta; and (3) a Land Record Officer (Retd.) of Government of West Bengal, Calcutta, has been set up for examining such claims expeditiously.

(d) 143 claims have been scrutinised by the panel so far and about 1100 claims relating to land and building are pending for consideration by the panel.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) and (g). Yes, Sir. About 120 new applications have been received which will be considered on their merits.

(h) and (i). The claimants are individually asked by the Custodian of Enemy Property to produce evidence as well as their witnesses before the Panel in support of their claims.

Economy in Government expenditure

3423. SHRI MARTAND SINGH;
SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any economy in Government expenditure has been effected during the period January-May, 1974; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof including the amount saved under each head of expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.
R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The necessary information is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8266/74].

D.A. to Central Government Employees

3424. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-
JHUNWALA: Will the Minister of
FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has made a reference to all the State Governments on the question of grant of additional Dearness Allowance to the Central Government employees;

(b) if so, the main points of the reference made; and

(c) whether grant of dearness allowance to Central Government employees by the Central Government will be subject to approval by State Governments and if so, whether this was followed in the past also and if not, the reasons for making a departure now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.
R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Before issuing orders sanctioning grant of additional dearness allowance to Central Government employees which fell due from 1-4-1974, the State Governments were informed of the proposed action.

(c) The grant of dearness allowances to Central Government employees by the Central Government is not subject to approval by State Governments.

Effect of Credit Squeeze imposed by S.B.I. on Small Entrepreneurs

3425. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the squeeze imposed by the State Bank of India on the credits to small entrepreneurs in the country has adversely affected their developments;

(b) whether the Chairman of Small Scale and Ancillary Industries Council of All India Mills Organisation has submitted a memorandum to him in this regard;

(c) if so, the salient points of the memorandum submitted; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken by Government to relax the squeeze?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) to (d). Some weeks back Government had received a letter from Chairman, Small Scale Industries Wing, All India Manufacturers Organisation, New Delhi, in which the writer had referred to the State Bank of India's pegging of the credit limits to the levels as existing on July 12, 1974, and had expressed the view that this would hurt the small scale industries sector badly. His suggestions was that if a freeze of this type was essential it should have been phased out over a period of say three years or so and that it should not have been applied to the new applicants.

The State Bank of India has reported that as part of the policy of the credit restraint the Central Office of the State Bank had advised various circle managements to see that the total advances in the circles did not exceed 12th July level. The intention was that within the total circle levels, adjustments could be made between one sector and another and as between one account and another. It was not the intention that a blanket freeze should be applied on individual accounts. When it came to the notice of

the Central Office that the instructions had not been correctly interpreted in certain offices, detailed clarifications were immediately issued explaining the policy.

The State Bank of India has further reported that the position relating to small-scale industries is as follows:

(i) No restrictions whatsoever have been placed on accounts of small borrowers enjoying limits upto Rs. 2 lakhs.

(ii) In regard to limits between Rs. 2 lakhs and 10 lakhs, instructions are that credit requests should be subjected to stricter scrutiny.

(iii) Cases of advance limits in excess of Rs. 10 lakhs relate to the large borrowers in the small scale field who are indeed more akin to medium scale industries. In respect of these borrowers, instructions are to discourage fresh advances to the extent possible. Even here, special cases can be considered and no blanket ban has been imposed.

Opening of branches of nationalised banks in Gujarat

3426. SHRI P. M MEHTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many new branches were opened by the Nationalised Banks in the rural and urban areas of Gujarat; and

(b) the reasons for opening a small number of branches by these banks in that State?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) During the post-nationalisation period, the public sector banks, including the 14 nationalised banks, have achieved a sizeable expansion of their branch network in Gujarat, particularly in rural and semi-urban areas of the State as will be seen from the data set out in attached Statement

(b) Does not arise.

Statement
Growth of branches of commercial banks in Gujarat

Bank Groups	As on July 19, 1969.		As on June 30, 1974		Percentage growth by June 30, 1974 over July 19, 1969	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
	Semi-urban	Metro-politan	Total	Semi-urban	Total	Metro-politan
1. State Bank Group.	78	17	205	133	43	355
					78.2	43
					135	3
					152.9	73.2
2. Nationalised Banks	155	98	549	312	176	144
					1070	182.6
					60.0	74.3
					46.9	94.9
3. Other Banks	..	4	4	..	3	8
					11	..
					..	100.0
					175	0
TOTAL	233	118	758	577	195	1436
					147	6
					54.5	85.6
					63.9	89.4

Evasion of Income-tax by tea companies

3427. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tea Warehousemen and Tea Warehousing companies in Calcutta have been evading Income-tax by showing 20 per cent of actual income or profit;

(b) whether this reason is leading many companies to procure change in management from time to time; and

(c) the total number and names of Tea Warehousing Companies in Calcutta and the taxes paid by them during last three years and the tea chests handled during the period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Government have no information.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Steps to check malpractices by officials of Exchange Control Department of R.B.I.

3248. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the C.B.I. to check frauds by certain officers of Exchange Control Department of Reserve Bank in foreign exchange dealings;

(b) the number of arrests made in this connection during last three years; and

(c) the number of such cases pending investigation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Steps to check fraud by officials of the Exchange Control Department

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are being taken not by the CBI, but by the Reserve Bank of India. CBI only investigates the case subsequent to the commission of the offence.

(b) During the last three years one arrest has been made.

(c) The number of cases pending investigation are two.

Appointment of Study Group to scrutinise the plan and non-plan expenditure

3249. SHRI P. K. DEO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission had appointed some study groups to scrutinize the plan and non-plan expenditure with a view to effect savings; and

(b) if so, the findings of the groups and action taken by Government on the recommendations made by the study groups?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Government asked two groups of Secretaries to review the 'Plan' and 'non-Plan' budgets of all Central Ministries for 1974-75 in order to suggest possible economies in public expenditure in the context of the present inflationary situation.

(b) On the basis of the Reports of these groups, reductions are being made in the 'Plan' and 'non-Plan' budgets of the Central Government to the extent of Rs. 200 crores approximately. However, for certain essential schemes in the core sectors of the Central Plan additional funds will be required totalling Rs. 150 crores approximately on account of cost increases not foreseen at the time of the budget. Further exercises are continuing in order to locate additional economies.

Proposal to improve tourist facilities by I.T.D.C.

3430. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF:
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether India Tourism Development Corporation propose to improve facilities for tourists;

(b) if so, what new facilities are to be provided and the provisions made therefor in 1974-75; and

(c) how much foreign exchange is expected to be earned during the above period as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A provision of Rs. 400 lakhs has been included in the Budget Estimates of the Corporation for 1974-75 for the construction of hotels, motels, renovation and expansion of hotels and travellers lodges and the establishment and expansion of transport units besides other schemes. A statement showing the scheme-wise break up of the provision is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8267/74].

(c) The foreign exchange earnings expected to be earned from the new projects to be completed during 1974-75 is likely to be Rs. 15 lakhs.

Import of newsprint

3431. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of agreements recently signed for import of newsprint from foreign countries; and

(b) how much newsprint would be imported during 1974-75?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):
(a) Five contracts for import of newsprint have been concluded by the S.T.C. since 1-4-1974.

(b) About 1.5 lakh tonnes according to the present estimates.

Export of minerals through M.M.T.C.

3432. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to canalise more minerals for export through Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation; and

(b) the names of minerals export of which is at present handled by private agencies in the country?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CRATTOPADHYAYA):
(a) It is the policy of Government to increase the role of State Agencies in the import and export trade of the country and Government has accordingly been undertaking studies of various commodities with regard to their suitability for canalisation and will canalise more minerals through the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation as and when it is found feasible.

(b) Some of the important minor minerals, the export of which is allowed by private agencies are Barytes, Bauxite, Bentonite, Chrome Ore and concentrates, Feldspar, Gypsum, Kyanite, magnetite, Steatite and Granite etc.

12.43 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN FOREIGN
MINISTERS OF INDIA AND PAKISTAN
FROM JUNE 15 TO AUGUST 10, 1974

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH):
I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of letter dated June 15, 1974 from Sardar Swaran Singh, Minister of External Affairs, to Mr Aziz Ahmed, Minister of State for Defence and Foreign Affairs, Government of Pakistan (Hindi and English versions).
- (2) A copy of letter dated July 9, 1974 from Mr. Aziz Ahmed, Minister of State for Defence and Foreign Affairs, Government of Pakistan to Sardar Swaran Singh, Minister of External Affairs, Government of India (Hindi and English versions).
- (3) A copy of letter dated August 2, 1974, from Sardar Swaran Singh, Minister of External Affairs to Mr. Aziz Ahmed, Minister of State for Defence and Foreign Affairs, Government of Pakistan. (Hindi and English versions).
- (4) A copy of letter dated August 10, 1974 from Mr. Aziz Ahmed, Minister of State for Defence and Foreign Affairs, Government of Pakistan to Sardar Swaran Singh, Minister of External Affairs, Government of India. (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8258/74].
- (5) A copy of letter dated August 20, 1974 from Sardar Swaran Singh, Minister of External

Affairs to Mr. Aziz Ahmed, Minister of State for Defence and Foreign Affairs, Government of Pakistan. (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library See No. 8258/74].

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर)
अध्यक्ष जी विदेश मंत्री ने तो कागज
रखे हैं उनका हिन्दी अनुवाद साथ में नहीं
है ।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह मैं चेक कर लूंगा ।
मैं हिन्दी में अनुवाद तो करिपे है, अगर
वह गढ़ा पहुँच है तो पहुँच जायेंगे ।

REPORT AND AUDITED ACCOUNTS OF
DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION,
BOMBAY FOR THE YEAR ENDED THE 31ST
DECEMBER, 1973

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
K. R. GANESH): I beg to lay on the
Table a copy of the Report (Hindi
and English versions) on the work-
ing of the Deposit Insurance Corpora-
tion, Bombay, for the year ended the
31st December, 1973, along with the
Audited Accounts, under sub-section
(2) of section 32 of the Deposit In-
surance Corporation Act, 1961.
[Placed in Library See No. LT-8259/
74]

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I
have to report the following messages
received from the Secretary-General
of Rajya Sabha:—

- (i) In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting

held on the 19th August, 1974, agreed without any amendment to the University of Hyderabad Bill, 1974, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 7th August, 1974'

12.45 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1974-75

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I beg to present a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1974-75.

- (ii) 'In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 22nd August, 1974, agreed without any amendment to the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1974 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 5th August, 1974'

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusaria): Sir, may I seek your guidance? Now the Supplementary Demands have been presented. But at what stage would it be permissible for us to point out or tell you whether they are in conformity with your ruling?

- (iii) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on Thursday, the 22nd August, 1974, adopted the following motion in regard to the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Adoption of Children Bill, 1972:

अध्यक्ष महोदय इस पर डिस्कशन आयेगा। आप भी रुके, हम भी देखेंगे।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र बाद में इजाजत होगी तो रहे। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय जो बाद में सुधर जाये वह ठीक होता है।

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the House on the Adoption of Children Bill, 1972, be further extended up to the last day of the Ninety-second Session of the Rajya Sabha",

12 45 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce Government Business in this House during the week commencing 26th August, 1974, will consist of:—

ASSENT TO BILL

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table the Direct Taxes (Amendment) Bill, 1974 passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 16th August, 1974.

(1) Consideration and passing of the Constitution (Thirty Fourth Amendment) Bill, 1974

(2) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from the Order Paper of Saturday, the 24th August, 1974.

(3) Consideration and passing of the following Bills in replacement of Ordinances together with the

Statutory Resolutions seeking disapproval thereof:—

- (a) The Alcock Ashdown Company Limited (Acquisition of Undertakings) Amendment Bill, 1974, as passed by Rajya Sabha.
- (b) The Press Council (Amendment) Bill, 1974, as passed by Rajya Sabha.
- (c) The Indian Iron & Steel Company (Taking Over of Management) Amendment Bill, 1974, as passed by Rajya Sabha.
- (4) Discussion and voting on:—
 - (a) Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1974-75.
 - (b) Supplementary Demands for Grants (Gujarat) for 1974-75.
 - (c) Supplementary Demands for Grants (Pondicherry) for 1974-75.
 - (d) Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1974-75.
- (5) Further consideration and passing of the oil Industry (Development) Bill, 1974.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपसे मैं बात कहना चाहता हूँ। शुरु शुरु गलती से 1-2 को इजाजत दे बैठें, 377 जो है ...

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : यह तो सालों से हो रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जी नहीं।

अब आज इसमें 20 हो गए। पहले दो, चार, पांच, सात और फिर बढ़ते बढ़ते 20 हो गये। अब बताइये कोई हद होनी चाहिए। तो मैं इसको कम करूंगा, दो चार से ज्यादा नहीं लूंगा। वह बड़ी

मुश्किल बात है। हर चीज की शकल बिगड़ जाती है। पहले कालिग प्रटेन्शन 10-15 मिनट का होता था, यह रुल था कि मेम्बर क्वेश्चन पूछ सकता है लेकिन वह भाषण बन गया। बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में सवाल उठता है कि आप बन्द क्यों नहीं करते हैं। इसमें प्रैपिल करना पड़ता है, मेम्बर आखें दिखाता है, मेरे साथ बहस करता है। तो एक गलती जो शुरू कर दी उसमें आज एक साथ 20 आ गए। इसको छोड़ना पड़ेगा, यह मेरा अपना प्योरली डिस्क्रिशन है।

श्री ए० पी० शर्मा (बनसर) : अपने डिस्क्रिशन में जो आप ठीक समझें करें।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): For this purpose we have stopped raising matters under Rule 377 on this day. (*Interruptions*).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं 377 पर देखूंगा। कालिग प्रटेन्शन में भी अब भाषण बन गया है।

श्री लक्ष्मी लिनये (बांका) : सदस्य बड़े सक्रिय और सचेत हो गए हैं, इसमें अफसरों की क्या बात है ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY SOBU: On a point of submission. In the last House, you will remember, when Mr. Sanjeeva Reddy was the Speaker, even ten names were included in the call-attention. Then we agreed to reduce it to five. Now why should we be deprived of this opportunity also? (*Interruptions*).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इससे इनकार नहीं करूंगा। अगर आपने बैठना है तो रात में बैठें। मुझ भी बैठें और रात में भी बैठें।

There should be two Speakers and four Deputy-Speakers—one Speaker for the day time and one Speaker for the night time.

Mr. Mayathevar.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to you for having given me this opportunity to make a submission regarding the unprecedented crisis, that has arisen in the State of Tamil Nadu and elsewhere throughout the country, in the film industry.

Regarding the film industry in the country, in the recent past, from 15-8-1974 a serious set back has taken place, especially for the film industry in Tamil Nadu. We all know that Tamil Nadu is the biggest film producing centre in India....

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rejnandgaon): Not the biggest.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: Yes, one of the biggest centres.

MR. SPEAKER: Who created that?

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: The State Government has created a historical crisis in the film industry by imposing an unhistorical taxation increasing the show tax from ten times to twelve times which is unheard of in the history of the film industry in the country as also elsewhere in the world.

Now, nearly 1500-2000 cinema theatres have been closed from 15-8-1974. Nearly 500 cinema distributors have also closed their business and more than 2 lakhs of employees employed in this film industry are also threatened with loss of job. The industrial workers and their representatives wanted to meet the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Shri Karunanidhi but he has declined to give an interview as a dictator of the State. Therefore, I request the hon. Central Government and the hon. Minister to safeguard the interests of the film producers, the film distributors, the theatre owners and the workers engaged in the industry, at least on human considerations.

The hon. Speaker knows, as also the hon. House, that Tamil Nadu is overpopulated because of immigration of 15 lakhs repatriates from Burma and Ceylon. The present crisis in the film industry, if allowed to continue, will only worsen the employment situation in the State. Therefore, I request the hon. Speaker and the Central Government to kindly intervene in the matter and safeguard the interests of the film industry in Tamil Nadu.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): With your kind permission I would request you and I would also like to remind you that we requested the Railway Minister and the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation to make a statement on the reinstatement of the railway employees about which the hon. Prime Minister was kind enough to assure the House, and the second one was about the strike by the Air India pilots. To-day I read in the papers that Mr. Tata has taken a threatening attitude that unless they withdraw the strike they will not discuss the matter with them.

Then, Sir, I have received a photostat copy signed by the Political Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner of Kohima. It is a statement of a Naga girl who has been raped by the CRP men. On 12-8-1974 so many assurances were given on the floor of the House by Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit when a similar matter was raised by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.

"I state that, on date 12-8-1974, I came back from K. Bawa Village at 7.30 to 8.00 A.M. after attending the singing practice in Church to my Chuphuzumi village when I entered the village I saw some C.R.P. men roaming in villages, when I entered my house, three C.R.P. men followed me and started asking for bananas corn etc. They started searching my house, they caught me and closed my mouth with hands and started touching my body. I managed to

escape from back door, I was shouting, but all three again caught me and took me forcibly to the neighbouring house of Mr. Hushepra, which they opened themselves. They put down me forcibly on bed, I was resisting them so they started beating me on thighs and other parts. Then all three men raped me turn by turn."

Sir, I have got the photostat copy with me. I shall lay* it on the Table of the House with your permission. I want a statement from the hon. Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit. (Interruptions). Sir, the hon. Minister of Home Affairs has been defending the C.R.P. men. I have got the photostat copy duly signed by the Political Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner.

MR. SPEAKER: When there is only announcement of business, such matters should not be brought before the House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, I demand a statement from him. A Naga girl was raped by C.R.P. men. So, a statement is called for from him.

श्री जनेश्वर निख (इलाहाबाद) मया-
ज्जार पत्रों में एक खबर छपी है पूना से यह आई
है कि उसमनाबाद तालुकका मे जो गरब
लोग है वे कश्मिस्तान को छोड़ करके
हिंडिया निकाल कर उनका व्यापार कर रहे है।
यह खबर अगर देश भर में फैलनी है तो न केवल
यह पता चलेंगा कि कितनी भूख देश में है और
अपना पेट भरने के लिये कश्मिस्तान से इसानों को
हिंडिया खींच कर निकालो जा रही है और
उनको बेचा जा रहा है बल्कि इनमे साम्प्र-
दायिक तनाव भी पैदा हो जाता है। यह केवल
अकाल सूखा और बाढ़ का संकाल नहीं है। यह
सीधे सीधे गृह मन्त्रालय से संबन्धित है और
उनको इस पर अग्रने चाहिए एक बकनव्य
देना चाहिये।

*Mr. Speaker not having subse-
mission, the document was not

SHRI B. S. BHAURA (Bhatenda):
Sir, I want to quote what appeared
in a press report. It says.

"Mr. Dilbag Singh, Punjab M.L.A.
and President of the State Truck
Operators' Union, said here tonight
that the union had made a strong
protest to the Prime Minister, Mrs.
Indira Gandhi, against the holding
up of nearly 1,500 trucks in the
Haryana region near Lalru in
Patiala District.

"He said that these trucks were
plying on the Ambala--Chandigarh
road. The first truck was stopped
at about 10 A.M. today and after
that no truck registered in Punjab
was allowed beyond that point.

"He said that telegrams had also
been sent to Mr. Uma Shankar
Dikshit, Union Home Minister and
the Chief Ministers of Punjab and
Haryana. He said that the informa-
tion given to him by the authorities
in Haryana was that there were
some differences about the align-
ment of boundary between Punjab
and Haryana in that region and
that trucks were not allowed to
enter the Punjab region from
Haryana on orders of higher autho-
rities."

Sir, I would request the Home Minis-
ter to intervene at this stage because
it might otherwise lead to tensions
between two States.

Also, I would request the Parliamen-
tary Affairs Minister to ask the
Home Minister to make a statement
thereon.

13 hrs.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA
(Serampore) Sir, I wish to bring
one thing I wanted to bring a motion
under Rule 193 for a discussion on the
food situation, with a special reference
to West Bengal. In the rural areas of
Bankura and Purulia rice is being sold
at Rs 4/- per kg. Starvation deaths

quently accorded the necessary per-
treated as laid on the Table.

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya]

have started there and 50 starvation deaths have been reported in the papers. Sir, an alarming news has appeared in Calcutta papers that in the statutory rationing areas 250 gms. of rice will be cut, that is, bringing down the total rice ration to 750 gms. This will further aggravate the situation. Sir, in regard to another essential commodity in Calcutta more than thousand persons are standing in queue for a bottle of kerosene. Therefore, I request that the Minister must arrange a discussion on the food situation as well as on the supply of kerosene to different States with special reference to West Bengal.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Sir, I want to draw your attention and through you of Shri L. N. Mishra to the mal-practice that he did in his 1972 election. I will produce a photostat copy of a cheque.

श्री सत्यनाथ कपूर (पटियाला) : पायंट चाकू आईर सर । क्या किसी इलेक्शन पेट्रीशन को यहां डिस्कस किया जा सकता है ?

MR. SPEAKER: It is an election matter. Something happened in 1972. The Election Commission is there and we have a number of rulings that such matters will not come in the House. This is not the way to censure a Minister. You may come under a regular censure.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने कहा है कि रेगुलर मोशन लेकर आयें। श्री ज्योतिर्मय वन्तु एक रेगुलर मोशन ले कर आये है। वह कहाँ एडमिटेड हो रहा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब अगले हफ्ते का बिजिनेस ले कर आये है। लेकिन मेम्बर साहब ने हम तरफ के एलीमेंट्स लगाने शुरू कर दिये हैं :

I will have to dis-continue this. You may come under the regular procedure. Why do you distort everything in this fashion?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am drawing your attention to the fact that ten cheques each amounting to Rs. 25,000 have been issued by J. K. Synthetic Co. of Kanpur. (*Interruptions*) Ten cheques each of Rs. 25,000 were sent. But one gentleman, the principal of....

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member is making allegations. Let him please sit down. He is a senior Member of his party. I am not allowing him.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: How can you not allow me?

MR. SPEAKER: When he makes an allegation against any member, that member has to be given notice of it and in case others notice has to be given to the Speaker.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I can ask for the hon. Minister's statement next week as to whether it is a fact or not. Here is the photostat copy which I have got. What about this?...

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the way of raising it here. That does not make it relevant.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: If that photostat copy goes to the press?

MR. SPEAKER: That does not make it relevant for this occasion. If a Member makes allegations against another Member, he first gives notice of it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The hon. Minister can be asked to make a statement as to whether it is a fact or not.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him better give notice and come up under the regular procedure.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Why should I? If that is not the case with other Members, why should I have to give previous notice?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): On a point of order, arising out of what you have just said. On 2nd August, basing myself on the ruling of Mr. Sanjeeva Reddy, I had tabled a formal motion against Mr. L. N. Mishra who, according to the Kapur Commission's report, has misappropriated funds. From 2nd August we have now come to 23rd August. I have written to the Prime Minister and to your good self, Sir, times without number, how the corrupt Ministers are being shielded here. It is a nauseating thing. The whole thing has been reduced to a mockery, because corrupt people are now supreme in this House and we cannot do anything.

Sir, you are talking about a regular motion. I have given you a regular motion. Nothing has happened to that because Mr. L. N. Mishra is a powerful man and the Prime Minister wants to shield him. I pray to you that this motion. I must be put down for discussion next week. If the House is worth its salt, you must give a decision on this.....

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. Let him please sit down. I am not going to allow him any further.

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: If he goes on like this, let me finally ask of him one thing. He has brought the matter under Mr. Sanjeeva Reddy's ruling. Of course, that was a previous ruling quoted by Mr. Sanjeeva Reddy. Under that, the hon. Member sent it to the Speaker, and the procedure was that it was sent to the Prime

Minister. It is already pending there. In spite of that this is the third time that he has got up.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): For how long will it be pending?

MR. SPEAKER: It takes time. After all, she will have to ask for so many things and so many things will have to be gone into. If he does not want to rely on that, I shall ask him a very direct question. If he does not want to rely on that procedure or sending it to the Prime Minister, let him ask for a direct thing; if he cannot wait, let him come up directly here on the floor of the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have done so. The entire Opposition leaders had written a letter to you...

MR. SPEAKER: That should be under a regular censure motion. When the business is being announced for the next week, suddenly the hon. Member gets up and mentions it; whether it be a Minister or Member, he has no notice of it, suddenly the hon. Member gets up and starts making allegations. I may tell him that it will be setting up a very bad precedent on a matter where the rules are very clear.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I beg of you to understand this. Four days ago, the entire Opposition wrote a letter to your good self....

MR. SPEAKER: Should I take that file and bring it here?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: 22 days have passed.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी अध्यक्ष महोदय,
अगर किसी मंत्री के खिलाफ मुद्दा दिया जाता है, तो क्या सरकार उस पर तब तक चाहे बैठी रह सकती है ?

MR. SPEAKER: Or let him withdraw it and ask the question in this way, namely 'How long will it take?'. But every time, getting up and repeating the same thing is not proper.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am not getting up every day.

MR. SPEAKER: He should not get up every time, taking advantage of any situation to raise any points of order, to repeat those things about which an inquiry is being held. He can ask me how much time it will take, and I can enquire about it. I asked you last time also that if you do not want to follow that procedure, I can allow a direct motion here. I cannot be held responsible for the delay in reply.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Is it the duty of the member concerned to bestir the office of the Prime Minister which seems to have gone into hibernation? So many days have passed.

AN HON. MEMBER: 22 days.

MR. SPEAKER: You have sent something for inquiry. At the same time, you go on repeating it, condemning him and giving your findings and pronouncements. I put this to you. You ask somebody to make an inquiry into it. At the same time, you go on condemning him, pronouncing your findings and making all sorts of allegations. Is it the way to go about it? Either you wait for the reply or you may ask, why this delay. It is very unfair to go on condemning like this. So long as it is there, you cannot do it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: The report of the Kapur Commission is there. It is based on that. Why

is the Government not anxious to have a discussion and let the Minister be cleared?

MR. SPEAKER: You followed the procedure mentioned in the rulings given by my predecessor based on the previous ruling in the Mudgal case. We followed it. You can ask what has happened to that, why the delay. I can then enquire. So long as it is pending disposal, you cannot take every opportunity—this is the third or fourth—to pronounce condemnation, cast aspersions and so on. Can you not wait for that? After all, it has to come here. I have to convey the information and then wait for the reply.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What about the effect of the delay on the reputation of the Minister himself or on the reputation of the Government? None of us is after the blood of a particular Minister.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं भ्रम से बन्त करता हूँ, एक फीयर माइस्टेड होने के नाते कि जब यह खूज किया है कि उसको फालों करें. . . .

श्री इमाम नद्वी : नहीं, तो वह जल्दी करें. . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप चाहते हैं कि उस में क्या बज्रह है वह हम पूछ कर बता दें तो वह अलग बात है। लेकिन इतनी देर के दौरान में क्या यह ठीक है कि इस तरह में इतने एली-गे शन्ज करते जायें ? फिर उस के भेजने का क्या फायदा है ?

श्री इमाम नद्वी मिश्र : अगर आप के कहने के मुताबिक कोई तो-कांफिडेंट था तब उसी दिनिस्टर को ले कर ।

If we express want of confidence in the Government, would not the Government be obliged to come with information the next day?

सभ्यस्य महोदय : इन्होंने वह रास्ता तो चुन नहीं लिया, मन्त्रीव रेड्ड, ताला रास्ता चुन किया।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will give it today. I will obey you. But I want to make a small submission.

MR. SPEAKER: Your submissions are very big and offensive sometimes. Please sit down. I have disposed of it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: My allegations are based on written documents. It is all in the Report of the Kapur Commission. It takes half an hour to inquire. Here 22 days are over now.

MR. SPEAKER: You proposed this way yourself. Nobody is to be blamed for it.

For you there is a clear rule that when allegations are made against any member...

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am not making allegations.

Mr. SPEAKER: Then what are you doing?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The unfortunate thing is that you do not hear me. I am not concerned at the moment with the Kapur Commission. A report has appeared in the *Everyman* weekly with a photostat copy of a cheque. The receipt is by Dr.

Jagannath Mishra on behalf of Shri L. N. Mishra...

MR. SPEAKER: This is an allegation against a person who is not present here.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: According to this report, a cheque for Rs. 25,000 was given by Dr. Jagannath Mishra on January 11, 1972, to Mr. Raminod Singh, Principal, Kunwar Singh Mahabidyalaya. Similar cheques were sent to 9 other Principals requesting them to help Shri L. N. Mishra during the elections each for a sum of Rs. 25,000 from J. K. Synthetics of Kanpur. But this gentleman, Mr. Raminod Singh was honest enough to send back the cheque and there is the receipt also. I want to know whether this is a fact. It is a matter of honour concerning a Central Minister. The Minister must come forward to exonerate himself from the charges, that have been made publicly.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, I suggest to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that one important issue should find a place in the next week's agenda and that is, the misuse of national resources on mining and export operations and the functioning of the MMTC. It is found that no national policy on this particular aspect is being developed. The functioning of MMTC is very bad and there is no coordination between the various departments concerned. When it comes to NMDC, they throw the blame on MMTC. MMTC points an accusing finger at the railways. The railways point out to the port authorities for inadequate facilities. The shipping companies blame the ports for the delays caused. This is an extremely important issue because a number of barter deals are there in which some of the high officials of MMTC and even the former Commerce Minister are involved. A discussion should take place next week on this issue.

श्री बांकर बयाल सिंह (चतरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट आफ फारेन ट्रेड एक महत्वपूर्ण सु स्थान है। लेकिन पिछले 14 अगस्त से वहां कर्मचारियों का रिने कास्ट चल रहा है। उन की कुछ मांगें भी हैं। वे कर्मचारी वाणिज्य मंत्री श्री डी. पी. चट्टोपाध्याय से मिलने भी हैं और उन की सबसे पहली मांग है कि वहां सी. बी. आर्दी की एन्वायरी होनी चाहिए। मैं चाहता हूँ कि अगले सप्ताह इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट आफ फारेन ट्रेड के सम्बन्ध में हाउस में डिस्कशन हो या स्टेटमेंट आए और उस पर कुछ बातें हों। क्यों कि वहां की स्थिति बहुत खराब चल रही है और 24 अगस्त से वे लोग बड़े पैमाने पर उग्र रूप में संघर्ष जारी करने वाले हैं। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस पर डिस्कशन हाउस में होना चाहिए।

श्री चन्निका प्रसाद (बलिया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप के द्वारा मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि हमारी बातों को अगले कार्य क्रम में स्थान देने की कृपा करें कि मेरा यह निवेदन है कि जो लेबर आर्गनाइज्ड हैं वह तो सत्यग्रह और आन्दोलन करके अपनी बातों को मनवा लेता है। लेकिन खेतियार मजदूर जो अनआर्गनाइज्ड है, उनका हालत बहुत ही शोचनीय है हमारे यहां उन की मजदूरी का मसला लेकर झगड़ा छिड़ा हुआ है विशेषकर यू. पि. में और बालया में जिस के लिये लोग कहते हैं कि नक्सलपंथियों का आन्दोलन शुरू हो गया है मेरी प्रयत्ना है कि अगले सप्ताह गृह मंत्री महोदय, इस बात की जांच करके एक स्टेटमेंट यहां पर हाऊस में मैंने इस के लिये कॉलिंग अटेंशन भी दिया, आर्ट नोटिस भी दिया लेकिन कुछ भी मंजूर नहीं हुआ इसलिये विवश हो करके यह बात उठानी पड़ रही है आज की इस भोषण मंहगार्ड के समय में उन खेतियार मजदूरों को मजदूरी जो 20 साल पहले भी वही आज भी है।

आज गरोबों का क्या ठिकाना होगा नक्सल-बंश वहां पर मारपीट कर रहे हैं। प्रश्न

यह है कि यह नक्सलपंथी आन्दोलन है या मजदूरों की लड़ाई है? मैं चाहता हूँ कि गृह मंत्री जी इस के बारे में अपना वक्तव्य दें।

हमारे यहां बलिया में हरिजनो के साथ बहुत अत्याचार हुआ है। अभी हाल में सरसपाली गांव में मजदूरी के सवाल पर एक हरिजन को मार डाला गया हमारी हरिजनो के सम्बन्ध में उदारनापूर्ण नीति होने के बावजूद भी इस तरह के घटनाएँ हो रही हैं मैं चाहता हूँ ठीक अगले सप्ताह में हरिजनों पर हुए अत्याचारों पर चर्चा होनी चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस के बारे में कमीशन की रिपोर्ट हाऊस के सामने आ रही है :

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय (मंदसौर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज के मंदर लेड में एक समाचार छपा है कि पंजाब के लगभग साठे तीन हजार ट्रकों को हरियाणा के बार्डर पर रोक रखा र जिस का कारण काफी नुकसान होने की सम्भवना है। इन ट्रकों में लाखों रुपये का ऐसा जमान भरा है, जैसे खाने की चीजे जो नष्ट हो सकती हैं। ऐसी सूचना भी है कि और ज्यादा ट्रकों को रोकने की संभावना है मैं वह समाचार आप को पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ।

"Thousands of Punjab trucks have been detained in the Haryana territory for reasons not officially announced till the Government offices closed this evening.

The Punjab Truck Operators Union alleged that about 3,500 trucks plying between Punjab and the rest of the country had been stopped on entry into Haryana at various inter-State borders and made stand at roadside....

Punjab Truck Operators Union President Dilbagh Singh MLA said he had met Chief Minister Zail Singh this morning and sent telegrams to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi for intervention so that the Punjab trucks could be get released. He said trucks laden with fruits, vegetables and other perishable commodities had been held...

"A Punjab Government official alleged that the hold-up was a vindictive action on the part of the Haryana Government authorities. He said there was no need for a State-wide hunt for Punjab trucks unless the motive was to take revenge."

इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप परिवहन मंत्री महोदय से इस के बारे में बातचीत दिलायें, क्योंकि यह मामला बहुत गम्भीर है और विलम्ब होने से लाखों रुपये की ख़ाद्य सम्पत्ती नष्ट हो सकती है।

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): Sir, you were kind enough to extend an invitation to me to the meeting of the BAC, in which it was discussed that either the Untouchability Offences (Amendment) Bill or special discussion on the atrocities committed on the harijans in the country should be taken up. Professor Samar Guha was also insisting that the discussion on the Untouchability Offences (Amendment) Bill should be taken up as early as possible. Just now the hon. Member, Shri Chandrika Prasad has also made the same suggestion. I submit that it should be taken up next week.

MR. SPEAKER: I hope you will remember that we decided to have a discussion.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: It should be taken up next week.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना): अध्यक्ष महोदय, कोयले की कमी के कारण वरीनी ताप विद्युत केन्द्र के ठप हो जाने की नौबत पैदा हो गई है इसमें सम्बन्ध में जो समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ है, पढ़ कर सूनाता हूँ।

वैगसराय 19 अगस्त जात हुआ है कि वरीनी ताप विद्युत केन्द्र के समक्ष कोयले की कमी भयंकर संकट उत्पन्न हो गया है इन ताप विद्युत केन्द्र को प्रति दिन एक रैक पन्द्रह सौ टन कोयले की आपूर्ति नहीं की गई तो यहाँ बिजली का उत्पादन किसी भी ढंग में हो सक्त है इस केन्द्र के भण्डार में अब मात्र

चार हजार टन कोयला शेष रह गया है जिसे संकटकालीन भण्डार बताया जाता है। आज कल इसी संकटकालीन भण्डार में से कोयला लेकर काम चलाया जा रहा है।

विद्युत केन्द्र के प्रवक्ता ने बताया है कि यदि इसे प्रति दिन नियमित रूप से कोयले की आपूर्ति नहीं की गई तो पूरे उत्तर विहार में अन्धेरा छा जायेगा और सारे उद्योग धन्धे ठप हो जायेंगे।"

अध्यक्ष जी इस के बारे में विहार विद्युत बोर्ड ने भारत सरकार को एक संकटकालीन पत्र लिखा है जिस के द्वारा रेलवे मंत्रालय इस्पात तथा खान मंत्रालय तथा सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय का ध्यान आकर्षित किया गया है। इन तीनों मंत्रालय से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे शीघ्र रास्ता निकाले अन्यथा एक तरफ तो बढ़ से 70 लाख लोग पीड़ित हैं, खाना नहीं मिल रहा है, भूख से मीते हो रही है दूसरी तरफ यदि उन्हें बिजली भी नहीं मिलेगी तो आप अन्दाजा लग सकते हैं कि उन की स्थिति कितनी दयनीय हो जायगी इस लिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि तीनों मंत्रालय इस सम्बन्ध में मिल कर ध्यान दें और वहाँ पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा कोयला पहुंचाने का व्यवस्था करें कि ताकि यह संकट खत्म हो सके।

SHRI P. CH MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I raise my points, with your permission, may I make a submission in all seriousness? You have said that this is taking a lot of time and, therefore, you are now going to change the procedure. But my request is this. We find that every week the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs tells us that the points made will be sent to the Ministers concerned and thereafter they just sit on those points and nothing further happens. In that case, why should we spend even half an hour on this? What we raise here has to be taken note

of, and then, out of the many points that are raised, at least on those points which require immediate and serious attention of the Government, let the Ministers come with statements the next week. Otherwise, why should we exercise our minds and raise all these points? On 14th August, I raised the question of serious drought faced by the State of Gujarat. Now I have got the news today that the entire Kutch is under conditions of scarcity and the five districts of Rajkot, surendranagar, Jamnagar, Banaskanta and Ahmedabad are also facing the serious drought situation. I had requested the Minister of Home Affairs and the Minister of Agriculture to come forward with statements. A whole week has passed, but no statement has come from the Government; nothing has been heard whether they are convening an emergency meeting of the MPs from Gujarat or anything of that sort. Are we here only to ventilate the grievances? Are we not here for redressal of these grievances?

13.27 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Now, I would come to my points. In the first week of this Session, a motion was put in the name of the Minister of External Affairs for a debate on foreign affairs. Now I do not see anything about the debate on foreign affairs in the business for the next week....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are too full of our own affairs. Why should we bother about foreign affairs?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: If there is no scope for a debate, a full-fledged debate, on foreign affairs, I would request the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to request his colleagues, the Minister of External Affairs, and the Minister of Health and Family Planning, to come forward with their statements. The Minister

of External Affairs may make a statement on the present state of Indo-American relations. President Nixon has now quite, and his hour of crisis has been fortunately the finest hour of American democracy. The new President, Mr. Ford, has already taken over; he has met our Ambassador, Mr. T. N. Kaul, and it has been reported that the Indo-American relations would be better. I would, therefore, like the House to be told about the Indo-American relations. The Minister of Health and Family Planning, Dr. Karan Singh, has been attending the World Population Conference at Bucharest and we would like to have a statement from him on what is the government's attitude in regard to the important problem of population control. I hope that this will not end here with the usual reply of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, and that the Ministers will come forward, next week, with statements on these two matters

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am rising on the basis of a very sensational news item published in the *Observer* of London dated 4 August 1974. What has been stated in this, even if a fraction of it is true, I can assure you that this scandal will surpass the previous scandals in which the main heroes were Mr. Dharma Teja and Mr. Mundhra. In this affair, a gentleman who is well-known in the business circles here, Mr. R. R. Kapur, a owner of a chain of hotels and tea gardens is mentioned. It has been revealed that behind this lies deals in which the key figure of Mr. R. R. Kapur, a rich Indian businessman is mentioned. I had raised it during the Third Reading of the Finance Bill but so far, the Government has not come out with any reply. Therefore, it is absolutely essential that the House is apprised of the true position and also an assurance be given by the Government that a CBI inquiry will be made...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have raised it before also.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: But the Government has not come out with a statement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have made the point.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This gentleman has taken out of the country millions of rupees in foreign exchange violating the Foreign Exchange Regulations and the money would be definitely black money. Thereby he has acquired equity ownership of a number of foreign companies registered in London and elsewhere, especially they talk of a company by name Fire Ball registered in the Isle of Man and then another rubber estate LPTR, and also he has acquired shares in many other companies. All that I want to say is that this is a very serious matter. Although it was raised on the floor of the House, the Government has not considered it fit enough to come out with a statement. Sir, our economy is in doldrums and we are becoming a pauper day by day and our resources are being drained away. Will the Government come out with all the facts?

My second submission is about the resignation tendered by the QMG, Lt Gen Sircar as he has been superseded without any justification and in his place, Lt Gen Rawlley is promoted. As reports go, Lt Gen Sircar has done a good job in the Indo-Pak conflict in Bangla Desh, and if Lt Gen Sircar has not been given a fair deal by the Government as a result of which, as a good soldier, he has been compelled to resign because everybody is not so thickskinned as this Government, we would like to have a statement from the Defence Minister telling us why he has been superseded and why he has resigned.

Thirdly, the debate on Maruti and Shri L. N. Mishra. If the Government is worth the salt and if they are serious enough to curb the evil of corruption, they should come out and

allow these debates to be taken up. Otherwise, we should think that both the parties involved are corrupt upto the neck-deep.

Mr. Stephen, any point of order?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvalu-puzha): He has done his business and he is going out

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I do not sit idle. I have to chair the Public Accounts Committee at 2 O'clock. So I have to go away.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, Please.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN (Tellicherry): We had been discussing in this House about the atrocities committed by the Shiva Sena on the linguistic minorities in Bombay, the Malayalees, the Kannada people and all that...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: A very good chat was given to them.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: Again, the Shiv Sena has started committing the same crime on the linguistic minorities in Bombay. This time it is somewhat quite interesting. Yesterday there was a discussion in the Maharashtra legislature where the State Home Minister came out with a statement saying that Shiv Sena is doing anti-smuggling campaign. So, whoever is doing anti-smuggling campaign, government will support them. That was the shameless statement made by the State Home Minister.

Sir, in the name of anti-smuggling activities, the Government of Maharashtra, as is well known, is conniving with Shiv Sena to perpetrate atrocities on the linguistic minorities living in the city of Bombay. Sir, this cannot be permitted as this will lead to the disunity of the country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have started a discussion. What do you

want to be done? We are discussing the business for the next week.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I know very well. I am saying that this will lead to the disunity of the country. This will endanger the unity of the country. Therefore, I request that this matter should find some place in the next week's business either for a Short Duration Discussion or, if it is not possible, then the Home Minister should give an assurance. Sir, he gave this wonderful assurance here that the linguistic minorities would be protected in Bombay. He should now come out with a statement explaining the position of minorities. They should give an assurance that this kind of atrocities will not be committed again by Shiv Sena in Bombay.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चाहता हूँ दो वक्तव्य सरकार के आये। एक पर बहस भ्रगले सप्ताह मे हो। हर राज्य में मोशल वलफेयर बोर्ड होते हैं और 50 प्रतिशत अनुदान केन्द्रीय सरकार के द्वारा दिया जाता है। उत्तर प्रदेश में सोशल वलफेयर बोर्ड ने 25 कर्मचारियों के वेतन मे कटौती की है और उनका वेतन एक असें मे रोक रखा है। चूकि हम 50 प्रतिशत अनुदान या ग्रान्ट देते है इसलिए हमन साहब मे मे भ्रगले सप्ताह में इस विषय पर एक बयान चाहता हूँ।

दूसरे—बिहार मे मंशोल, जिना बेगु सराय जहा मे श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र प्रतिनिधि है, वहां 16 तारीख को लडकों पर लाठी और गोली चलाई गई थी और नित्यानन्द साहू नाम का एक लडका गोली मे मरा। उम लडके की जो लाश थी वह नागरिकों या रिश्तेदारों को देने के बजाये उसकी लाश पर, उसके गिर पडने के बाद, उसके सीने पर पुनिस वाले नाचे। जब एक कामरेड ब्रह्मदेव, जो पुराने स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी हैं,

उस लाश को उठाने के लिए, उस पर कपड़ा रखने के लिए गए तो उनके साथ भी पुनिस वालों ने बड़ी बर्बरता के साथ व्यवहार किया जिसके कारण वह बेहोश भ्रमकांश हो गये। 275 फीट की दूरी से गोली चली हैं और बहाना यह किया गया कि लडके पत्थर फेंक रहे थे, क्या 275 फीट पत्थर फेंका जा सकता है? तो इसके बारे मे मैं गृह मन्त्री जी का वक्तव्य चाहता हूँ।

अब भ्रगले सप्ताह में चर्चा के लिए एक विषय लेने का मुझाव मैं देना चाहता हूँ। हम लोगो ने ललित नारायण मिश्र, पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्टर श्री देवकांत बरुआ के खिलाफ जो आरोप-पत्र दिए है उनके बारे मे हमारे प्रस्ताव है। हम चाहते है इन दो प्रस्तावो मे से, या यह माहति का जो हमारा प्रस्ताव है उनमे मे किसी प्रस्ताव पर भ्रगले सप्ताह मे जरूर बहस होनी चाहिए। मुझे ऐसा लगता है यहां तीन ऐसे शक्तिशाली मन्त्री हैं जिनके बारे मे चर्चा कराना तकरीबन असम्भव हो गया है—एक प्रधान मंत्री और उनके पुत्र का माहति, दूसरे श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र और रेल मन्त्री के नाते उनके कारनामे और तीसरे श्री देवकांत बरुआ—ये तीन शक्तिशाली व्यक्ति हैं जिनके खिलाफ यदि आप इजाजत दें तो मैं संक्षेप में भर्ज करूँ....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He does not know that Maruti control has now been taken over by Birla. The Minister has confirmed it.

श्री मधु लिमये : वह सब आयेगा। मैं जानता हूँ। उससे कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ेगा। संजय को पैसा मिलता रहेगा। दो करोड का सौदा हुआ है वह भी आना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, your point is that you want a discussion on this. I think you have made your point.

श्री मधु लिमये अब इस सदन में संयुक्त के आधारे पर आरोप किए जाते हैं तो मंत्रियों का क्या यह कर्तव्य नहीं है कि वे अपनी सफाई दें? श्री देवकान्त बरुआ एक भ्रम से चुप्पी साधे बैठे हैं। सिद्धार्थ शंकर राय के बारे में भी मैंने कहा है। श्री चट्टोपाध्याय साहब बैठे हुए हैं। एसैशियल कमिडिटीज़ पर बहस चल रही है।

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER You have made your point What do you want now

श्री मधु लिमये एक तो हिम्मत वाला अखबार है। वह लैटर छापता है। वह है मद्रलैंड। बाकी किसी ने पूरे देश के अखबारों में से श्री देवकान्त बरुआ के खिलाफ मैंने जो आरोप पत्र दिया है और प्रधान मंत्री का जो पत्र लिखा है, एक वाक्य नहीं छपा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी इसीलिए उसको एडवर्टाइजमेंट नहीं मिलता सरकार में।

श्री मधु लिमये नहीं मिलेगा। अखबारों के ऊपर इन मंत्रियों का दबाव है। राष्ट्रपति जी न कल क्या कहा? उन्होंने कहा कि ईविल इंप्रर को पकड़ो। जब हम पकड़ते हैं, ग्रीग घूमखीरी का भडा फोड करते हैं, वरुआन क एकमपोज करते हैं, राष्ट्रपति जी की आज्ञा पर चलते हैं, तो आप मानते नहीं हैं। मैंने सिद्धार्थ शंकर राय को पकड़ा है, श्री देवकान्त बरुआ को पकड़ा है, श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र का पकड़ा है, माना जी को पकड़ा है।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER What else do you want You want these things should be discussed

श्री मधु लिमये जब मंत्रियों के ऊपर गम्भीर आरोप लगाए जाए तो क्या लोकतंत्र की गरिमा के लिए यह जरूरी नहीं है कि सभी सदन के सामने आकर अपनी सफाई दें? प्रेश का चूक यह नियंत्रण, कंट्रोल करते
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है इसलिए बात छपती नहीं है। यहा हम बालते हैं तो उसका वाई असर नहीं है। क्या ल कतल के लिए यह जरूरी नहीं है कि जब सदन में गम्भीर आरोप किए जाए इविल इंप्रर को पकड़ा जाए रफ़्तान क एकपोज किया जाए, जो गिनि साहब को इच्छा है, त जो सम्बन्धित मन्त्री महोदय है वे अपनी सफाई दें? मैं चाहता हू कि आप इस पर अपना रुलिंग दें।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : पिछले एक महीने से सदन की बैठक चल रही है। अभी तक सदन को इस बारे में विश्वास में नहीं लिया गया कि केन्द्रीय नेता शेख अब्दुल्ला और उनके साथियों के साथ क्या बातचीत कर रहे हैं। हम अखबारों में खबरें पढ़ रहे हैं कि सरकार न मान लिया है कि जम्मू काश्मीर में 1953 की स्थिति वापिस कायम कर दी जायगी। श्री कुलदीप नायर न स्टेट्समैन में लिखा है कि जम्मू काश्मीर में मुख्य मंत्री नहीं होगा चीफ मिनिस्टर नहीं होगा, वजीरेआजम हागा। फिर प्राइम मिनिस्टर और वजीरेआजम में क्या फर्क रहेगा? मैं सरकार से चाहता हू कि वह बताए कि क्या जम्मू काश्मीर में घडों की सुई का पीछे घुमाया जा रहा है, क्या पार्लियामेंट को अघरे में रख कर देश की पीठ के पीछे कोई समझौता किया जा रहा है? ऐसे समझौते के न केवल जम्मू काश्मीर में बल्कि सारे भारत में गम्भीर परिणाम हागे

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Why do you go by Kuldip Nayar? He has predicted there will be Parliamentary elections next year

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE The possibility cannot be ruled out

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : प्राइम मिनिस्टर सरप्राइज देने में बहुत प्रसिद्ध हैं। विरोधी दल तैयार नहीं हैं। उनके पास पैसा नहीं है इनके पास पैसा है। मैं चाहता हू कि जम्मू काश्मीर की स्थिति के बारे में
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गृह मंत्री एक बयान दे और इस सदन को विश्वास में लें कि शेख अब्दुल्ला और उनके साथियों के साथ क्या बातचीत हो रही है? ऐसा न हो कि पार्लियामेंट की बैठक समाप्त हो जाए और कोई एक ऐसा समझौता कर लिया जाए जो देश को पसन्द न हो, देश के हितों के अनुसार न हो और जब पार्लियामेंट की अगली बैठक हो तब फिर उसको कच्चाटिबू की तरह से हमारे सामने पेश कर दिया जाए। पार्लियामेंट की बैठक खत्म होने से पहले इस बारे में एक बयान आना चाहिये। वैसे तो जम्मू काश्मीर भारत का एक भाग है लेकिन बातचीत कर रहे हैं हमारे विदेश मंत्री। यह रहस्य मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है। लेकिन जो भी कोई बात हो रही है उसके बारे में गृह मंत्री जी को पार्लियामेंट को विश्वास में लेना चाहिये और एक बयान देना चाहिए।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर)
मैं चाहता हूँ कि अगले सप्ताह सदन को कच्चाटिबू के बारे में चर्चा करने का मौका मिले। इसके बारे में एक आश्वासन था जिमकी पूर्ति नहीं हुई है। हाल में तमिलनाडु की विधान सभा और विधान परिषद ने एक मत से इसका विरोध किया है और चाहा है कि सरकार इसके बारे में पुनर्विचार करे। आपको याद होगा कि बेरूवाड़ी के हस्तांतरण के सम्बन्ध में जब सर्वोच्च न्यायालय की राय ली गई तो उसने यह कहा था कि बिना पार्लियामेंट को विश्वास में लिए हुए और संविधान में संशोधन किए हुए इतना हस्तांतरण नहीं किया जा सकता। कच्चाटिबू के बारे में सदन में चर्चा कराने का आपने आश्वासन दिया था और उस आश्वासन को आप अगले सप्ताह पूर्ण करें। सैन्यात्मिक स्थिति क्या है इसके विषय में मैं जनरल की राय भी ली जानी चाहिये और हमें पता चलना चाहिये कि उनकी राय क्या है। पार्लियामेंट को अंधेरे में रख कर और राष्ट्र हित को विनाशित दे कर कच्चाटिबू.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think a statement was laid on the Table of the House some time back on this. So, how is Parliament kept in the dark?

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI:

The House has given an opportunity to discuss it. We demanded that also. चार सितम्बर को पार्लियामेंट की बैठक समाप्त हो जायेगी। इसके पहले मैं चाहता हूँ और हाँ, सके तो अगले सप्ताह में कुछ समय निकाल कर इसके बारे में चर्चा हो।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA.
I am very grateful to the hon. Member Shri Madhu Limaye for having made a reference to a very shocking incident in a village in my constituency. But I would like to give a little more detail so that the Government are in a position to make a comprehensive statement on the subject. To my mind the subject is also in our jurisdiction. It cannot be said that it is a State subject, because our State at the moment seems to be full of the Central police—the Border Security Force and the CRP—and one does not know which police resorted to the firing which has resulted in the death of this student.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
Is he sure that the Indira Brigade had not done it?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
The Indira Brigade also might have done it; I do not know.

Would the hon. Members of the House believe it that my telegram which was sent out to an ex-Minister one week back to elicit more details about this, has not yet been received? We really do not know whether there is some method in this madness.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, you may kindly bear with me for a few minutes when I give the details.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola):
 How will it make a Central subject?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
 Because Bihar is full of the CRP and the BSF.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: How will it become a Central subject? That help has been given to the State authorities and they are under the State leadership now.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
 We want that these forces should be withdrawn from there because they are committing atrocities on the people of Bihar. We are footing the bill for the CRP and the BSF and so we cannot allow them to function in this way there.

On the 15th August, 1974, a huge procession of students and citizens was taken out at Manjhaul, Begusarai district, in support of the students' movement. Some mischief-makers deliberately organised an examination centre at Manjhaul, although the conditions for an examination centre were not fulfilled. These conditions are that a college must have its own building and a principal. Both these conditions did not obtain at Manjhaul. Nevertheless, some students were forcibly taken to the examination centre and were made to write the answers with the help of textbooks. A large number of students protested against it. One girl, to our utter shame, was roughly treated or handled by the police. Thereupon the trouble started between the students and the police. The police had recourse to lathi charge and subsequently on the pretext of some stone-throwing by the students they opened fire from a distance of 275 feet, as has been mentioned by the hon. Member Shri Madhu Limaye already. No stone thrown by the students could have hit any policeman from this distance. In the police firing, this poor student Mr. Nitinand Sahu was killed. The police would

not allow the citizens to remove his corpse. Would you like to put up with a shameful situation of this kind? Not only that but as he fell on the ground, the policeman also trampled him under feet. This is what has happened there. Comrade Brahmadeo, an old and respected freedom fighter, approached the corpse with a view to covering it, but the police manhandled him, abused him and put him under arrest. Therefore, Comrade Brahmadeo has now returned the Tamrapatra which had been given to him by the Government of India.

I therefore demand a judicial inquiry into this matter and a full and comprehensive statement from the hon. Minister of Home Affairs on this incident.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मोरना) :
 उपाध्यक्ष महादय, इस समय सारे देश में मिट्टी के तेल की भयंकर कमी है। बर्स्वई जैसे शहरों में लोग इस के कारण बहुत दुखी हैं। उन की उः सात घंटे तक लाइन में खड़े रहना पड़ता है। मैं आप के माध्यम से सरकार से यह प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि इस सदन में मिट्टी के तेल के बारे में चर्चा का अवसर दिया जाये।

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
 TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU
 RAMAIAH):** If I give a routine
 answer, naturally it will not be fair.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
 That will not satisfy us.

**SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: I
 am myself saying it.**

So far as the foreign affairs debate is concerned, this matter came up in the Business Advisory Committee. I think the majority of the party leaders felt that it might be difficult to find time for it. That is where the matter stands. We can review it in the Business Advisory Committee if you so desire. Originally six hours

were there for that as well as the Kachativu discussion, but later on it was felt that it might be difficult to find time. We can consider it if necessary and if there is time.

About the Untouchability (Offences) Bill, some members of the Congress Party also had raised it. (*Interruptions*). Shri Shambu Nath came to me yesterday. Others have also raised it.

First, I shall make a general remark about next week. I will be very happy if we can finish all the work which must be finished, of the replacement of Ordinances by Bills, by 31st both by the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. I do not know how we are going to do it. Next week apart from the discussion on Ordinance tomorrow and the Constitution Amendment Bill on the 28th, I doubt if there is time for any other discussion. Any how this is a general observation.

As regards the untouchability question, there are three items; a general discussion on atrocities on Harijans, the Untouchability (Offences) Bill and discussion of the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: That is different.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: I know. I am coming to that. There are all these things.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Backward areas also.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: I am coming to that: first forward areas.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You must go forward before you go backward.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: We have to consider to which we should give priority. In consultation with

all our friends, we will take a decision.

SHRI SHAMBU NATH (Saidpur): The untouchability (Offences) Bill.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: As I said, we shall consider whether that should not be given priority if there is no time for other matters.

About the other matters, the various valuable suggestions and also insinuations, minus the insinuations they will be considered. For instance, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu said that we are shielding, some of the Ministers are corrupt and all sorts of insinuations. I would humbly submit this is not the forum for it. However, minus the insinuations, the suggestions will be considered.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: On a point of order. The hon. Member, Shri Mavalankar, very rightly asked whether the hon. Minister could devise a system by which some of the urgent matters which have been brought to the notice of the House and Government could be attended to. For example the hon. Member, Shri Ramavatar Shastri, has drawn attention to the coal shortage at the Barauni thermal power station which is going to affect a large number of people in North Bihar and its economy.

What are you going to do about matters like these? They must receive your urgent attention.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Invariably, suggestions minus insinuations are communicated to the ministers concerned. Very often the same things are again and again taken up either in the Business Advisory Committee or in the House. The ministers do give attention to what I write. But there are so many items and it will take some time. Some of them they can do; some they cannot, and for some they want more time.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा पॉयंट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर है। जहाँ तक चर्चा का सवाल है, वह मामला तो बिज़िनेस एडवाइज़री कमिटी में लाया जाता है। लेकिन यहाँ कई प्रश्नों पर मतियों के बयान की मांग की गई है। विगत सप्ताह में नैशनल बुक ट्रस्ट तथा चिडडन्त बुक ट्रस्ट का मामला उठाया था। उस के बारे में संसद-कार्य मंत्री ने क्या किया? उन्होंने कहा है कि वह मतियों को लिखते हैं। लेकिन जवाब दिलवाने का काम किस का है? इस संसद का बहुत समय बचना। संसद-कार्य मंत्री के नाते यह उस का फ़र्ज है, जिस का पालन वह नहीं करते हैं।

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: This is really an important matter. I am at loss to know what to do. Every Friday various suggestions are made. If every suggestion is to be implemented immediately, you can imagine how many hours will be required. I am going to seek the advice of the Business Advisory Committee in this matter. Already so many new procedures have been evolved. Under rule 377, previously the ministers could reply later. Now immediately the minister replies. Already there is not enough time for Government business and the discussions we have already agreed to. We have to find a way out. I shall seek the guidance of the Business Advisory Committee.

13.58 hrs.

ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES
AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.

Clause 4— (Amendment of section 6A)
contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall now resume clause by clause consideration of the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill. Yesterday we disposed of clauses 2 and 3 and we were considering clause 4. A number of amendments have been moved. Shri Pande.

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar): My amendment is that instead of 'may' the word 'shall' be substituted. Even though there is provision for awarding five years RI, in a majority of cases, actually the criminals and hoarders have been imprisoned only till the rising of the court. The difference between 'may' and 'shall' is quite big. Most of them are escaping through small loopholes in spite of the stern measures we have enacted. Why should we enlarge the number of loopholes by retaining 'may'?

The minister has asked for the co-operation of the people. But I am sorry to say that through the loopholes not only the criminals escape, but in Maharashtra the dehoarding forces have been punished with RI for 7 years!

You are talking of co-operation, but unless you amend the law as I have suggested there would be a still larger loophole. This news item says:

"For example, in one case in Jhara in Bhandara district 16 khet Mazdoors including Khet Mazdoor Union Prakash Chichked have been sentenced to 7 years R.I. In another case at Raver 36 persons have been jailed for six months' RI. Many cases have been submitted to the sessions."

This is the result of dehoarding. This has come out in the *New Age* recently. Therefore, not only criminals but those who have started dehoarding have to undergo imprisonment for seven years. That is why I press my amendment.

14 hrs.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattu Puzha): Sir, I have given a chit. Could I speak, supporting the amendment, and say something on the Bill?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The convention so far has been that only those who have given notice of amendment are allowed to speak. He can speak on the third reading.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Of course, I do not want to make an issue of it. There is some amendment which I want to support, if you permit me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Everything can be done with the consent of the House. But the point is that if I make an exception in your case if some others also insist, I have to allow them also. Then the whole thing is enlarged. But if nobody would insist on making an issue of it, I have no objection.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): The hon. Member has referred to loopholes. This point has been made by some other members also. What they mean by loopholes are some safety clauses. Because of the peculiarity of the circumstances, because of the presence of some extenuating factors, there is provision in the law to take a lenient view in some cases; that is all. That is to take care of peculiar circumstances. That should not be construed as a loophole. So I would request the hon. Member not to press his amendment.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: If you use the word "may" it is not mandatory. It was mentioned in this very House that some 34,000 bags were seized and the same thing was kept in the custody of Mody Brothers. If this discretion is allowed to the magistrate or police, then it will be very difficult to seize even one iota of an item. When it is an amendment for seizure, why should it not be confiscated? So, the word "may" is the loophole.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not know whether the Minister can help here, whether whatever clarification he gives here has any legal force in courts; I am not quite sure

What is the difference between 'may' and 'shall'?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: 'May' leaves some discretion with the courts. But the point is this—and I had occasion to mention that yesterday—that sometimes these vehicles, vessels, means of transport, may be used without the permission or even without the cognizance of the owners. In that contingency, if instead of 'may' the word 'shall' is used, making it compulsory for the vehicles, etc., to be confiscated, it will create an unintended situation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now I shall put the amendments moved to Clause 4 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 40, 46, 47 and 78, were then put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5—(Amendment of section 6B)

SHRI R. R. SHARMA (Banda): I beg to move:

Page 2, line 22,—

for "Collector" substitute—

"Judicial Magistrate" (1) —

SHRI D. K. PANDA: I beg to move:

Page 2,—

omit lines 16 to 26. (79).

श्री रामरत्न शर्मा : जपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब सी आर पी सी का अमेंडमेंट यहां पर प्रस्तुत हुआ था उस समय यह बात तय हो गई थी कि एग्जीक्यूटिव मैजिस्ट्रेट और जूडिशियल मैजिस्ट्रेट ये दो कैटेगरीज होंगी और

[श्री राम रतन शर्मा]

एग्जीक्यूटिव मैजिस्ट्रेट को कोई भी जूडिशियल काम करने की पावर अधिकतर नहीं दी गई थी। सी आर पी सी में इस तरह के प्रावधान किए गए हैं। लेकिन मुझे बड़ा आश्चर्य है कि आप ने क्लॉज 5 के जरिए क्लेक्टर्स को पावर दी है। मैं जरा उस को पढ़ना चाहता हूँ। उस में से क्लेक्टर को हटा कर के जूडिशियल मैजिस्ट्रेट को रखने का अमेण्डमेंट दिया है इसमें यह है।

"Without prejudice to the provisions of sub-section (1), no order confiscating any animal vehicle, vessel or other conveyance shall be made under section 5A if the owner of the animal, vehicle, vessel or other conveyance proves to the satisfaction of the Collector...."

क्लेक्टर्स के लिए क्यों आप पावर रख रहे हैं? क्लेक्टर्स को फुर्सत कहा है कि वे जूडिशियल मैटर्स को अटेंड करें? उन के पास इतना अधिक एग्जीक्यूटिव वर्क होता है कि वे कोर्ट अटेंड नहीं कर सकते और आप जूडिशियल मैटर्स के क्लेक्टर के लिए रख रहे हैं। एक तो जितने भी क्लेक्टर या डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट हैं उन को जूडिशियल मैटर्स की इतनी जानकारी नहीं है जितनी कि जूडिशियल मैजिस्ट्रेट फस्ट क्लास को होती है या जजेज को होती है। मेरा आग्रह है कि जब भी आप इस तरह का प्रावधान रखें तो क्लेक्टर के बजाय जूडिशियल मैजिस्ट्रेट को रखें। इसी लिये मैंने ये अमेण्डमेंट दी है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस सब बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए मेरी अमेण्डमेंट स्वीकार करेंगे, क्योंकि इस के पीछे काफी रीजनिंग है, तर्क है।

SHRI D. K. PANDA: My amendment is very simple. I have only suggested the deletion of the proviso, that is, clause 5(b) (2). The reasoning is simple. Why to leave the matter to the hoarders and the Magistrates and tell that if the Magistrate

is satisfied on whatever evidence the hoarder gives, then no action will be taken. Then the hoarder will get himself free from the clutches of the law. Therefore, I suggest that there should be no loophole left again here and this should be deleted.

SHRI B R SHUKLA (Bahraich): This clause is based on Section 6(a) which is interconnected....

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are you replying to his point?

SHRI B R SHUKLA: In section 6(a) the word 'Collector' is already used....

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is for the Minister to say.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I have not much to add except that in this sort of cases if we insist that only the Judicial Magistrate will be allowed and the Collector will not be allowed to dispose of the cases, then it will become very difficult. Besides, the Collector is a very senior officer and this sort of cases he has been disposing of

ड० लक्ष्मी नर यण ५०६ (मदसीर)
श्रीमान्, मंत्री महोदय को बिलकुल ज्ञान नहीं है कि क्लेक्टर्स के पास कितना काम होता है और जूडिशियल मैटर्स की उनको बिलकुल नॉलिज नहीं होती है—इस लिये अ.५ में मशौघन को मान लें।

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: They have the judicial powers.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I will put the amendments of Shri R. R. Sharma and Shri D. K. Panda to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 1 and 79 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now the question is:

"That clause 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clause 6—(Amendment of section 7)

SHRI R. R. SHARMA: I beg to move:

Page 2,—

omit lines 40 to 48 (2)

Page 3,—

omit lines 1 to 4. (3).

Page 3,—

omit lines 10 to 12. (4).

Page 3,—

omit lines 19 to 21. (5).

Page 3,—

omit lines 22 to 27. (6).

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): I beg to move:

Page 2, line 34,—

for "one year" substitute "two years". (13).

Page 2, line 37,—

for "three" substitute "six" (14).

Page 2, line 38,—

for "seven" substitute "ten" (15).

Page 2, line 42,—

for "three" substitute "six" (16).

Page 3, line 8,—

for "three" substitute "six" (17).

Page 3, line 8,—

for "seven" substitute "ten" (18).

Page 3, line 12,—

for "three" substitute "six". (19).

Page 3, line 17,—

for "six months" substitute "one year" (20).

Page 3, line 17,—

for "seven" substitute "ten". (21).

Page 3, line 21,—

for "six months" substitute "one year". (22).

Page 3, line 26,—

for "three" substitute "six" (23).
Page 3, lines 26 and 27,—

for "six months" substitute "one year". (24).

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: I beg to move:

Page 2, line 30,—

after "section 3" insert—

"without any just or lawful excuse" (33).

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): I beg to move:

Page 3, lines 3 and 4,—

omit " , if the court so orders," (89).

श्री रामरतन शर्मा : श्रीमन्, इस बिल को पेश करने हुए मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि एसेन्शियल कमाडिटीज के प मिलने के कारण उन की होडिंग के कारण यह अमेडिंग बिल लाया गया है लेकिन इस बिल में जितनी सवती बरती गई है, वह आप के सामने है। आप एक ही प्रावीजो को पढ़ लीजिए—क्लोज में जो कुछ कहा गया है, प्रावीजो में एक निकाल दिया गया है—

"Provided that the court may, for any adequate and special reasons to be mentioned in the judgment, impose a sentence of imprisonment for a term of less than three months."

[श्री रामरत्न शर्मा]

इसका क्या मतलब है ? आप अपने प्रश्नक से स्ट्रिक्टली प्राचीणिक की बात कहते हैं लेकिन इस प्रश्नक से यह सब बाहर हो जाता है । हो सकता है कि मंत्री महोदय को सुप्रीम-कोर्ट और हाई कोर्ट का बहुत ज्ञान होना; लेकिन प्रोफर-फोर्ट में, डिस्ट्रिक्ट-कोर्ट में सीस्ट्रेट को फोर्ट क्लास किता तरह से क्लास करते हैं, इसका उनको पता नहीं है । जिस तरह से उनका मन बाधेगा, उस तरह से जनमेष्टल देंगे, जिस तरह से वह बाधेगा ब्लैक मार्केटिंग या डिस्ट्रिक्ट के सब बिना कर एडीक्वेट एण्ड स्पेशल रीजन्स दे देंगे....

श्री बिबेन महापात्र्य (सीरमपुर) : आप लोभ ही उनकी बर्तलत करेंगे ।

श्री रामरत्न शर्मा जरूर करेंगे, उसका उनसे पैसा लेंगे—यह भ्रम बात है, दोनों बातों में फर्क है । आप लेजिस्लेशन हो रहा है तो आप क्यों इस को लायर्स पैराडाइज बनाने जा रहे हैं । आप क्यों फोर्ट क्लास मीजस्ट्रेट को मोका दे रहे हैं कि वे साठगाठ करे ।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ—जब आप सख्त प्राचीणिक बनाने की बात कहते हैं तो सेविंग-क्लास प्राचीणिक न बालें, ताकि उन को साठगाठ का मोका न मिले । अगर जफेट में कोई गलती होगी तो स्वाभाविक है वह धपील में जायगा और वहाँ पर उसका एक दम फीसला हो जायगा । लेकिन आप इतको ऐसी पाबन्दी न दें ताकि मीजस्ट्रेट को मक में भाये एडीक्वेट और स्पेशल रीजन्स देकर जफेट दें । बाद में आप उस को केनेन्स कर सकते, क्योंकि यह उनका राइट होगा । आप फिर यह नहीं कह सकते कि पाबन्दीकर गलत जफेट दिया है

एक मन्त्रीय सल्लाह उनकी बोकीरी से

श्री रामरत्न शर्मा: प्रामाण्य मंत्री कर सकते हैं; मंत्री कीही प्रेता कानून नहीं है जहाँ

आप यह कहेंगे कि उस ने जयवृक्ष कर लिखा है ।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि वे इस को कम से कम एक बार फिर देखें, प्राचिर इतनी जल्दी क्या है ? आप इसको समझने की कोशिश कीजिये, विरोध से अगर कोई बात कही जाती है और उसमें तथ्य है तो उसको ठीक करने का प्रयत्न कीजिये । मैं यह बात स्पष्ट रूप से कहता हूँ—मंत्री महोदय बहुत ज्ञानी हैं धुरधुर विद्वान हैं, कानून की उनको बहुत जानकारी होगी, लेकिन लोभर कोर्ट की हालत उन को पता नहीं है, वहाँ जनता को जो परेशानियाँ होती हैं, उसका उनको ज्ञान नहीं है । बलेक-मार्केटिंग और होर्डिंग का वहाँ कुछ न कुछ इम्फ्लूएन्स जरूर होता है वे इस प्रीविजन के जरिये फायदा उठा लेंगे, और आप बैठे हुये देखते रहेंगे ।

इसलिये मैं प्रमुरोक्ष करूँगा कि मंत्री मेरे सब एमेण्डमेन्ट्स स्वीकार करे ।

श्री राम शबतार शार्ली . उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रावश्यक वस्तु संशोधन विधेयक, 1974 के प्रथम वाचन पर ठीक ही यह बात कही गई थी कि चोरबाजारी करना, मुलाफा-खोरी करना और इन तरीकों से आम जनता को लूटना देशद्रोह से कम नहीं है । इसके लिये देशद्रोह की सजा होनी चाहिए । कई मामूलीय सबस्यो में इस बात की भी चर्चा की थी कि स्वर्गीय पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरूने स्व-तन्त्रता सन्धाम के दिनों में यह बारबार कहा था कि इस तरह के सन्धाम विरोधी जुर्म करने वालो को बिजली के खम्बो से लटका कर इस दुनिया से दूसरी दुनिया में भेज देना चाहिए । उन्होंने ऐसा कहा था लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से वे अपने जीवन में यह नहीं कर सके । उनकी पुत्री इस काम को करेगी या नहीं—वह भाकूम नहीं लेकिन अभी तक उन्होंने नहीं किया है । ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ मंत्री एकमात्र सजा हो सकती है । आप संकट के दिनों में जो लोभ जनता को बूधो मरें, समान को छिपाकर रखें,

कराईं रुपया जमा करें, कालाघन जमा करें—
ऐसे लोगों को केवल मामूली सजा देकर छोड़
दिया जाये, यह मैं मुनासिब नहीं समझता हूँ।
लेकिन आपका जनतंत्र ही ऐसा है। आपके
जनतंत्र के नाम पर यह तमाम, लुटेरे, जनता के
दुस्मन छूट जायेंगे और आप कुछ नहीं कर
पायेंगे, जो विधेयक आपने यहां प्रस्तुत
किया है इसमें आपने सजा का प्रावधान रखा
है और यह आपने इसमें जरूर कहा है कि
जमानत नहीं देंगे, बहुत अच्छी बात है, ऐसे
लोगों को जमानत नहीं मिलनी चाहिए बल्कि
उन्हें ज्यादा से ज्यादा सजा मिलनी चाहिए
ताकि उसका असर दूसरों पर भी पड़े और डर
कर समाज विरोधी लोग जनता को भूखों
मारने का काम न करें, जनता को लूटने का
काम न करें।

इस दृष्टिकोण से आपने इसमें कई प्रकार
की सजा की व्यवस्था की है—3 महीने, 6
महीने, एक साल और सात साल। कम
से कम सजा आपने 3 महीने रखी है
लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ इसकी अवधि बढ़ाई
जाये। मैं तो खुश तब होता जब ऐसे लोगों
को फांसी लगाने की व्यवस्था आप करते।
आज हमारे नौजवान लोग जिनके बारे में
आज इस सदन में बड़ी चर्चा हुई है वे लोग
भी नारे लगा रहे हैं कि मुनाफाखोरों, गल्ला
चोरों, मिलावट करने वालों और समाज
विरोधी लोगों को फांसी दो तो मैं भी वही
चाहता था लेकिन आप ऐसा नहीं करना
चाहते हैं। जब हम हकूमत में आयेंगे तो हम
ऐसा ही करेंगे। तब ऐसे लोग फांसी पर
लटकाने जाएंगे लेकिन जब तक आपकी
सरकार है, हम जरूर आपसे चाहेंगे कि आप
इसको मान लें। जनता से भी हम कहेंगे कि
यह भ्रान्दोलन करे कि ऐसे लोगों को फांसी
ही मिले ताकि दोबारा उन के परिवार के
सोच इस काम को न करें और व्यापार में लगे
हुये दूसरे लोग इस काम को न करें जायज व्यापार
करें, और जायज मुनाफा लें, कोई वफावट
नहीं है लेकिन नाजायज तरीके से लोगों को

मारना यह काम देशद्रोह से कम नहीं है।
इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ 3 महीने की सजा को 6
महीने कर दिया जाये, जहां 6 महीने किया है
उसको 1 साल कर दिया जाये जहां 1 साल
की बात कही है उसको 2 साल कर दिया जाये
और जहां 7 साल की बात कही है उसको
10 साल कर दिया जाये। यद्यपि इन संशोधनों
से मुझे संतोष नहीं है फिर भी कम से कम
इनको तो आप स्वीकार कीजिये वरना आप के
जनतंत्र में इसी तरह से यह सभी लोग लूट
खसोट करते रहेंगे। यह आपका जनतंत्र पूंजी-
पतियों का जनतंत्र है। आज समाज पूंजीवादी
देशों में कानून बने कुछ हैं हो कुछ रहा है। इतना
लिखे मैं यह जरूर चाहता हूँ कि आपको जनता
प्यारी है, जिसका ताब आप लेते हैं, गरीबी
मिटाने की बात करते हैं, समाजवाद की बात
करते हैं, तो वह बड़ी-2 बातें हैं आगे देखेंगे क्या
होता है लेकिन अभी आप ऐसे लोगों को सजा
जरा सख्त दीजिये। मैं ने अपने तमाम संशोधनों
के जरिये यही निवेदन किया है कि सजाओं
की अवधि को बढ़ा दिया जाये और फिर उसको
सख्ती से क्रम में भी जाए। सजा बढ़ाने से भी
आवश्यक बात यह है कि उसको आप क्रम
में लाये। आप इसमें सुराख मत छोड़ें जिस से
कि गुनहवार लोग निकल भागें और जनता को
भूखा मारते रहें। आज बिहार ही नहीं पूरे देश
में बाढ़ आई हुई है लेकिन उसका भी ये लोग
नाजायज फायदा उठा रहे हैं। सुखाड़ में भी
ये लोग नाजायज फायदा उठाते हैं। जब मौका
आयेगा तो ये कहेंगे कि कम्युनिस्ट लोग देश-
द्रोही हैं और सबसे अधिक देशभक्त यही चोर-
बाजारिये और जनता को लूटने वाले हैं। कम
से कम ऐसे संकटों के समय में तो इन लोगों के
दिल में मानवता की भावना जागनी चाहिये
कि बाढ़ और सूखाड़ है, जनता तबाह हो रही
है, भूखमरी है इस मौके पर हम जनता को तंग
न करें, उसके साथ ठीक से सलूक करें, गल्ला
छिपा कर न रखें और जो गल्ला स्टॉक में है
उसको मुनासिब दाम पर बेचें। लेकिन वे
कभी ऐसा नहीं करेंगे इसलिये उनसे इस का
को करवाना हमारा और आपका काब है। उक्त

[श्री रामरतन शर्मा]

पर सख्ती करना सरकार का काम है और जनता का काम है छिपे हुए गल्ले को निकालना और सही ढंग से उसका बटवारा करना, सही दाम पर बटवारा करना। हमने यह काम शुरू कर दिया है जनता में हमारी पार्टी के लोग गल्ला निकालने का आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि आप भी कीजिये तमाम दल के लोग इस काम को करें। जनसभ वाले जो लोग उनको बचाते हैं उनसे भी मैं उम्मीद करूंगा कि वे भी उनको बचाये नहीं। इसलिये मैं ने कहा कि जनता का काम है मुनाफाखोरों, गल्ला चोरों, दाम बढ़ाने वालों को ठीक करना और सरकार का भी यही काम है कि अपने कानूनों के जरिये से उनको नियंत्रित करें उन पर अकुश लगाये। सरकार का काम है कि कानूनों में उचित परिवर्तन करके उनको सख्ती से लागू करे। जो अफसर हैं वे भी गड़बड़ करते हैं, वे उसको लागू नहीं करते है जो कानून बने हुये है। उनके पास हम लोग जाते है तो वे कहते है अच्छी बात है आपने छिपा हुआ गल्ला निकाला, हमने जस्त कर लिया, जब इस पर फैसला होगा तब इसका बटवारा भी हो जायेगा और तब तक हजारों भूखी जनता टुकड़-टुकड़ देखती रह जाती है, उनको भूखो रहना पड़ता है। इसलिये कानून मे ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये कि इस तरह से जो सामान निकाला जाये उसका अभावग्रस्त जनता में बटवारा भी हो सके यह तभी होगा जब जनता अपना कर्तव्य करे, राजनीतिक दल जो जनता की सेवा करते हैं वे अपना कर्तव्य निभाये और सरकार अपना कर्तव्य निभाये। जब तमाम लोग अपना अपना कर्तव्य निभायेंगे तो अवश्य ही कम इस कानून को सही ढंग से लागू कर सकेंगे और जो कानून तोड़ें उन का जनता के अन्दर पदाकाश कर सकेंगे उन को अलग अलग कर सकेंगे और जहरत पड़ेगी तो हम उनको सब्त से सब्त सजा देंगे। जनता भ उनको सजा देगी और सरकार भी उनको सजा दे। यही मेरे संशोधन का भाग्य है।

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: As I submitted during the course of the first reading of this Bill, the economic situation in the country is such that it calls for drastic punishment for contravention of the provisions under this Act. Therefore, in the second category of offences, the maximum punishment has been raised from five years to seven years. But while Government seem to be serious in one breath by enhancing the maximum punishment to seven years, in another breath they want to dilute the drastic nature of the punishment by making it discretionary on the part of the court to give the offender a minimum punishment of three months also. It has been further diluted that for special reasons to be recorded the punishment could be even less than the minimum of three months. I do not understand the reason therefor. Normally, it is the domain of the court of law to determine the punishment, and therefore, in the existing enactments which are of a penal nature, the maximum penalty has been provided for. But here is a departure from that traditional principle of criminal jurisprudence that a minimum punishment is also sought to be provided by the modern legislation. That is a departure in the healthy direction. Then, let us be at least sincere to it. Therefore, my submission is that the minimum punishment for contravention of the orders promulgated under the Essential Commodities Act should be six months when the offender is convicted for the first time. The minimum punishment in case the offence is repeated by the offender should be at least one year.

As regards the special reasons, the explanation has been provided that when the contravention of the provision of this Act has not resulted in substantial harm to the public in general or to an individual in particular, it would be deemed to be a special reason for mitigating the gra-

vity of the offence. It is very difficult to say whether the harm is substantial or non-substantial. Whenever the minimum punishment has been provided, it was only on this consideration that where there would be mitigating circumstances, which would be varying from case to case, the minimum sentence has been provided. Therefore, I strongly and very strenuously press my amendment and want that Government should be sincere according to its professions for bringing this Bill and for providing the enhanced penalty of 7 years. That is with respect to punishment.

Section 7 is sought to be amended by deleting the words 'knowingly or with intention or otherwise'. My submission is that there may be cases of contravention which are...

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are talking of clause 7. We are discussing clause 6.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: I am speaking about my amendment No. 33. Clause 6 seeks to amend the original section 7 of the existing Act. My intention is to add to 'If any person contravenes any order made under section 3, the words 'without any just or lawful excuse'. My friends who are not very well acquainted with a similar phraseology used in other enactments may have thought that as a lawyer, probably I am seeking to create a loophole which may be utilised by the class to which I have the honour to belong. But my submission is that even in a more drastic and emergent legislation like the Defence of India Act and Rules, a similar phraseology has been used. Whenever there is any contravention of the Defence of India Rules, it has been provided that it must be without just or lawful excuse.

रही है। उस में प्रापने क्या किया है उसको उठाकर प्राप देख ले। उस में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया। केवल नम्बर बदल दिया प्रापने।

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: My submission is that the hon. member has misquoted the date. The Defence of India Act and Rules were first promulgated in this country during the second world war. The same provisions were more or less reframed and reenacted when there was the war with China and again the same with the necessary variation were promulgated during the last war with Pakistan. My amendment should be incorporated in clause 6 so that innocent persons who may be accused of contravening any order made under this Act under certain exceptional circumstances may not be punished. If this amendment is accepted, there will not be any necessity to insert the new provision in clause 10C which creates a lot of confusion and which would provide a fertile ground for agitating the matter in a very protracted way.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: My amendment is to delete this proviso. Any legislation should help the people. Here the question is how the essential commodities can be distributed among the people at reasonable prices. If past experience is any guide, we have found that these provisions do not strike any fear in the minds of the hoarders and criminals. After increasing the period of imprisonment from 5 to 7 years and from 3 months to 1 year, the whole thing has been watered down by this proviso, under which even imprisonment for 1 hour or till the rising of the court can be awarded. Can't we agree on this that this proviso should be dropped? In Orissa, 11 lakhs of marketable surplus rice is there, as admitted by the Governor in his speech. Out of this, we could procure only 1.3 lakh tons. The procurement comes to only 5 per cent of the total production. The minister will agree that this will remain only an ornamental piece of legislation.

श्री रावबख्त खान: डिफेंस प्राफ
हिक्रिया कलकत्तेर एक्ट 1920 में बना था।
काज तक यही प्रेजिपोलैजो कली प्रा

[Shri D. K. Panda]

Unless these amendments are followed by an effective distribution system and there is procurement based on graded levy, unless the youth and students who are carrying on the de-hoarding campaign are taken into confidence, this will only be agimmick. Can the minister give one or two examples where the maximum punishment of 5 years was awarded? In Gujarat 2084 raids were made and what was the result? Just 6000 cement bags and nothing more. That works out to 2 to 3 bags per raid and you are spending so much of taxpayers' money on it. What is unearthed is not worth the amount spent on it. How are you going to bring the hoarded essential commodities to the open market? Unless you can strike fear in the minds of the hoarders, unless this proviso is removed, nothing can be done. Hence I request the minister to accept by amendment for deleting this proviso.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I have only some small amendments. I have another amendment to move. I do not know whether I can do it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. It cannot be moved, because it is time-barred. He can refer to it.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: After going through the Statement of Objects and Reasons, which I see in the Bill which was sent to the Rajya Sabha, I would say that if I could find a still more clerical Bill, absolutely secretariat Bill, I would be surprised.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You mean relating to the cleric?

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I am not referring to the clergy. I say this is something cooked out of the files of the Ministry of Commerce, which simply says that the Law Commission, in their 47th Report have suggested some amendments to this Act. It does not give any more details. We had an Ordinance on the 22nd June. The Bill was presented to the Rajya Sabha on the 16th July. Now we are discussing

it here today. So, the entire Bill was under the consideration of the Ministry or the Minister for the last two months continuously, when they could have gathered a substantial amount of information. While there have been some quotations about somebody being hanged, or the quotation of the late Pandit Nehru of these people being hanged by the lamp post, with due deference to that great man ..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. Why don't you speak on the amendments?

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Whom are you going to prosecute and put in jail for five years or seven years? They are really the hired people of those who are running this show. I think the so-called hon. Members who have got mass contact ..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. Please come to the amendment.

SHRI B. V. NAIK. You can make the law more and more rigorous. The hired unemployed jobless boys, who are engaged as drivers or carriers of goods, they are the people who are going to suffer. Why are you making such nonsensical suggestions in regard to amendments? It is mentioned in today's *Hindu* that a young boy of 18 was caught trying to steal copper wires in Madras.

SHRI R. R. SHARMA: Copper wires do not come under the Essential Commodities Act.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Where does that copper wire go? It goes to the black-marketeer. Put him in electrocution... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I must seriously suggest that, instead of amending the Bill, the members should amend themselves. Now, please conclude.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: My submission is this. The road to hell is paved with good intentions. Therefore, simply increasing the punishment—with due

deference to those hon. members who have sought to punish more and more — will not help. I think, the economic crimes have to be tackled on an economic basis. I am suggesting that, whatever you confiscate, make it mandatory.... (*Interruptions*). It would be absolutely silly that you go on confiscating bullocks, horses, camels and things like that. Confiscate the black-marketeers and the trucks which are their principal vehicle. (*Interruptions*). With due deference to my leader, Sir, I will sit down.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: May I suggest that from now on you should not sit very close to Mr. Sokhi?

SHRI B. V. NAIK: In this House Sokhis are much better than those members who belonging to those sections of the society which have vested interests.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Stephen. This is an exception and should not be quoted as a precedent.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I sought your permission for a few minutes.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will explain. He has made repeated requests to me. He has written to me, and I put it to the House also that, if nobody has any objection, I would allow him. I have already said that this is an exception and that it should not be quoted as a precedent. He feels that he has something very important to contribute.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I sought your permission so insistently because I felt a moral compulsion to participate in the discussion on this Bill at this stage to go on record with my strong support to the amendments put forward in connection with the Bill and, if I have the freedom, even to say that I oppose this particular section altogether, not because I am against the substantive

part of it but because of the proviso that is added on to it. The object of this Bill, as has been stated here, is to make the penal provisions more stringent. But a deeper look would convince you that the effect of the Bill is just the contrary.

Now, the principal section has three aspects. (1) Imprisonment was compulsory. (2) Imprisonment could go upto 5 years. (3) In the case of second conviction, imprisonment for one month was absolutely compulsory and no discretion for the court and (4) in addition to imprisonment, fine also could be given. What has happened now? They have now raised it from five years to seven years and they have now said that three months period of compulsory imprisonment. All right. But then comes the proviso about which much has been said here. You make an appearance of being stringent and then you give the discretion to the court that they will reduce the sentence to a tower figure. May I ask in all submission: why is it found necessary that a minimum must be given? Because, from our experience we knew that the courts lean very heavily in favour of the culprits and criminals who commit anti-social crimes. They are backed by money. Therefore, if the court can so choose, they just give a punishment till the rising of the court. Technically it conforms to the law but the fellow has escaped. Therefore, the Law Commission has said that minimum you must prescribe and raise the maximum. The Law Commission never said, 'Give a discretion to the court with respect to the minimum'. But you have given a discretion to the court with respect to the minimum. You have put an appearance but with the other hand you have undone what you are attempting to do.

Secondly, in the principal Act there was absolutely no discretion with the court in the case of a second conviction to give anything less than one month. That was the principal part of the principal Act. Here, with respect

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

to the second conviction, the third conviction, the fourth conviction, the fifth conviction—any number of convictions, you have now come out with an amendment saying that although there is a repeat conviction, the court will still have a discretion to give a punishment less than one month and still, you claim that you are going to make it stringent and you are going to make the penal provisions more stringent? Permit me, Sir, to say that here is a demonstration of absolute hypocrisy. That is not at all in conformity with the purpose of the Bill.

The most dangerous provision that I can point out is clause 2(b) which says 'has caused no substantial harm to the general public or to any individual'. I have got a hunch that by this provision you are making the Essential Commodities Act unconstitutional because Art. 19 given me the fundamental right to engage myself in any profession I like. It is under Art. 19 (f) and (g). Therefore, this Essential Commodities Act is an encroachment upon my fundamental right. But it is saved by Art. 19(5) and (6). In what way? In the public interest. If an act is against the public interest you can go against the fundamental rights. This is the constitutional provision. Here, after having gone against the fundamental right, you put in a provision saying, 'has caused no substantial harm to the public or to any individual'. Therefore, here is a category of acts which basically is inextensive of the fundamental rights and which the court could declare as "not against the general public interest". How is it constitutional to call that act, penal? You have put in an element in this Bill which strikes at the root of the constitutional viability of an order passed under Section 3 of the Bill. This is a basic departure, basically wrong and it is a dangerous departure.

From the moral aspect also, here emerges a new category of crimes, anti-social crimes which violate orders

under Section 3. You withhold the foodgrains for hoarding, you sell it at a higher price, you refuse to comply with the order to sell the goods and yet the Magistrate can go into the question as to whether it is against public interest. Here is a crime admitted in violation of the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act and yet not harmful to anybody and does not harm the general public. Well, at a time, when the social and economic crimes must be characterised as first-class crimes, which deserves draconian treatment, you are now lionising the crime, and putting up a picture all the while as if there can be a violation of the essential commodities Act without being deleterious to the general interest. This is a new concept which is absolutely dangerous and which goes against the fundamental policy which must govern matters of legislation intended for the armoury of the Government to fight these dangerous aspects of economic crimes. Therefore, what I submit is, these amendments are going against the spirit of the Law Commission's recommendations and they have completely diluted the whole thing, if I may say so, and even the draconian nature of the repeated crimes have also been taken away by injecting an unconstitutional element into that particular clause and therefore I very strongly support the amendments which have been moved. I would urge the hon. Minister to consider these aspects of the matter which I have raised. I am sorry that a person of the antecedents and reputation for progressiveness such as Prof. Chattopadhyaya is, it has now fallen to his lot to pilot a Bill of this nature.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA.
Sir, the hon. Member, Shri Panda and other friends have raised the question of public distribution system and other things. I have said about these things yesterday. This is pertinent to the main issues and I have also mentioned about the consumer resistance etc. which people should develop to combat economic offences. But so far as this Bill is concerned the object is limited.

That is to see how to make the original Act more stringent and its implementation more effective. At the moment we must bear this in mind.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have reached 3 P.M. We have to take the Private Members' Business. I would like to know....

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Let us carry on with this Bill.

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner): Why should you encroach on Private Members' Business?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): I had a talk with friends there, Dr. Pandeya and others. My proposal is that we can carry on this business till 3-30 P.M. At 3-30 P.M. we can take the Private Members' business.

श्री कर्णु सिन्घे (बिकानेर) : प्रौर 3-30 तक यह रुही खरम हुमा तो ?

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Then it will be carried on to the next day.

DR. KARNI SINGH: If there is going to be constant encroachment on the Private Members' business, it would become difficult for us.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: So many procedures are being followed, Dr. Karni Singh, you were absent for a few days. We are not getting on with the business of Government, there have to be replacements of ordinances by various Bills; I don't know whether we may have to have a night sitting; it is very difficult for me to say anything. We will add half-an-hour to six O' clock. We do not restrict anything.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): There are some Members who have to introduce Bills.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Once we begin this item, that will come up.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Suppose we take it up at 3-30 P.M. Till then this will continue. Now, after that there will be introduction and consideration of Private Members' Bills etc. In respect of those of us who will not be present at 3-30, can we authorise our colleagues?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I don't know; there are certain rules; at this late hour how can you authorise? You have to send it in advance. (Interruptions).

15 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Kindly sit down. Let me put the position. The order of the House is already there. Normally, we do not vary that order unless there are compelling circumstances. But, here we all agree with the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that we are very much behind the schedule. And he is making this request. Everything can be done with the pleasure of the House.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): How can this Bill be passed within half an hour? Last Friday, the Private Members' business was pushed out.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I doubt very much—I have my grave doubts—whether the Bill can be disposed of within half an hour that we have. Listening to Mr. Stephen and others, I feel there are some weighty legal objections and, in all fairness to the House and to the country, when we pass an important Bill like this, we must discuss it fully and with a responsibility. We cannot just rush it through. Well, if you all agree, we go upto 3-30. I am prepared to go along with you with your consent. I do not want to impose anything.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We shall leave it to you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, please.

SHRI D K PANDA If a small suggestion of mine is acceptable, then this Bill may be put off. An overwhelming majority of the Members present here have already accepted in spirit, in content and even in letter, whatever amendments that have been moved. So, we need not argue (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH If you go on bargaining, then we shall go ahead with the non-official business.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER. The Minister has withdrawn the request. Now we go on with the Private Members' Business. In this process, we have lost five minutes.

Now, we take up Private Members business. Mr Munsi

15 02 hrs

**CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL***

(Amendment of Articles 101, 102 etc)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta-South): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER. The question is.

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI I introduce the Bill.

**CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL***

(Amendment of Articles 101 and 190)

DR KARNI SINGH (Bikaner) Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER. The question is.

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

DR KARNI SINGH I introduce the Bill.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER. Mr Maran. He is not here. Mr Vajpayee.

**CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL***

(Amendment of Articles 54 and 71)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भारत के संविधान में आरंभ संशोधन करने वाले विधेय का पुरः स्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाये।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER. The question is.

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं विधेयक को पुरः स्थापित करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Mr. Maran. He is not here. Shri Parashar.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL*

(Amendment of Eighth Schedule)

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL*

(Amendment of Ninth Schedule)

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: I introduce the Bill.

INDIAN MEDICINE CENTRAL COUNCIL (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Section 17 and Second Schedule)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970."

The motion was adopted.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE. I introduce the Bill

15 05 hrs

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL—contd.

(Amendment of Articles 19 and 326)
by Dr. Laxminarain Pandeya

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up further consideration of the motion moved by Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya on the 26th July, 1974:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

What is the position? Who was speaking on the last occasion?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, by all standards we are rapidly becoming a country of young people and, Sir, in our society and in our culture we have always tried to adjust and accommodate the new thoughts, new generation and the new culture and the Indian culture and society has developed a capacity to assimilate

whatever new thoughts and changes that come into it. Therefore, when we first introduced adult franchise in this country and the voting age was fixed at 21 I had seen myself many people in this country who thought this as something which could not be practised and even many people outside thought India has done something revolutionary and the Indian democracy may not survive. But during the last 26 years we have found that we have taken to a right path and this experiment has proved to be a success. I was reading a poem written by an eminent writer, Robert Frost, in one of his most passive mood and he has written.

"Two roads diverged in a wood
and I took that one less travelled
by

And that has made all the difference."

I find that this Government and the great Congress party itself which is the harbinger of democratic thoughts in this country during the last many years have never been afraid of introducing new thoughts, and changes and thereby becoming younger and younger everyday though older in age.

Therefore, I must appeal that let the new generation get a passport to this new dense wood where there are so many forked-roads which go in different directions. This new generation which has imagination and which thinks and feels to contribute something to rejuvenate the process of our democratic institutions, I hope, they have enough scope and we have also will and determination to accommodate the new generation. Even Lord Jagannath takes a new shape every 12 years and it is called 'Nava Kalevar'. The system is: let us change. This new young generation which was born in 1955-56 have achieved the age of 18 by 1974. If we divide the years of Independence into half and half then we will find

that those who were born in 1955-56 will come into the age of 18 by 1974. Therefore, in all fairness, let us welcome this change. It may not be decided today or tomorrow; it may not be decided in two years but this is a process of thought which has started and we hope the Government will give serious consideration to this thought and, in fact, many of the young people whom I have met I found they have in their mind this aspiration and feel that they have the energy to change the present burdened and depersonalised structure and they want to find some channel through which they can direct their energy to bring about something new, I have talked to many young men and I know their feelings. Any system that gets stabilised resists change without knowing that change is the only method by which internal tensions could be avoided. In this respect the following observations of Mr. MacNamara in his book called *Essence of Security* is quoteworthy:

"It has been often said that man is the only creative animal on earth, though paradoxically his resistance to change sometimes can be almost heroically obstinate. He builds institutions in order to preserve past innovations but in that very act often fails to promote the environment for the growth of new ones and so there have developed the so-called gaps that trouble our generation."

Therefore, in this age of galloping radical changes to remain relevant to our society and to our own times, it is necessary that we shall have to keep in touch with the galloping ratio of changes that are taking place all around us and even in our own country during the last four or five years. In view of these considerations, I feel that the time has come to give a fresh consideration to this matter. I do not say that the hon. Minister should agree to this proposal today; I do not say that Government must agree to it today or tomorrow, but the process of thought

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

has started in the country, and in the minds of young men, and I am quite sure that the Congress Party and the Government have been seized of this matter. Many difficulties may be there, such as article 19, the Fundamental Rights and so on, but I would appeal to the hon. Minister and the Government that keeping in view the radical change that are taking place in our society and in our country and in the minds of young people the time has come when this thought process on this matter has to start, and it may be that in a period of one year or two years or three years we may think of reducing the voting age so that the vast number of younger people who are coming up now could get the opportunity for getting themselves involved in this process. In this age of protests it is better to allow them to channelise their protest though these new democratic institutions so that these institutions remain ever fresh and remain young and relevant.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before we proceed further, I would like to draw the attention of the House that when we started we had a balance of just 25 minutes for this particular discussion. But there are a large number of slips here and a number of Members named in the list. We cannot accommodate all of them, because the hon. Minister also has to reply and he has not replied yet. So, what is the pleasure of the House? What do hon. Members want?

SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR (Patiala): It may be extended by one hour.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Here is a suggestion that the time may be extended by one hour. Very well.

श्री श्री ० ए० मेहत (भावनगर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ। जिस देश में युवक उपेक्षित होते हैं वह देश कमजोर बन जाता है। आज इस देश की भी यही हालत हो

गई है। इस देश में युवक उपेक्षित हो रहे हैं। आज इस देश के युवकों में निराशा है, हताशा है और उनमें एक ऐसा वातावरण पैदा हो गया है जिससे उनको ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि उनका कोई भविष्य ही नहीं है। आज सामाजिक क्षेत्र में युवकों को अपना कोई निश्चित स्थान लगना नहीं है इसलिए यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि यहां पर उनको रिकग्निशन मिले। आज विद्यालयों में जैसी परिस्थिति है वहां भी युवक उपेक्षित हैं। एक सर्साइज बुक्स, पाठ्यपुस्तक सतुलित आहार एवं पोषण के मामले में भी वे उपेक्षित हैं जिसके कारण उनमें घोर निराशा है। जैसा वि.मैने बताया जिस देश के युवक उपेक्षित होते हैं वह देश कमजोर हो जाता है और वही हालत आज हमारे देश की भी हो गई है।

15 14 hrs.

[SHRI VASANT SATHE in the Chair]

वास्तव में यह जो विधेयक लाया गया है यह बहुत ही साधारण है। इस विधेयक में जो भाग की गई है वह सर्वसाधारण की मांग है और यह आज के समय की अनिवार्य आवश्यकता भी है। हमारे दल ने भी यह मांग की है कि 18 वर्ष के हर व्यक्ति को मताधिकार दिया जाय। वास्तव में आज यह बिल्कुल सर्वसाधारण मांग है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता सरकार इसको क्यों नहीं स्वीकार करती है। एक ओर तो सरकार अपने को प्रोग्रेसिव बताती है लेकिन जब सौका आता है तो सरकार युवकों को उपेक्षित ही रखती है।

दूसरे क्षेत्रों में जहां जहां आयु 21 सम्बन्ध आता है वहां पर 18 वर्ष की आयु को उचित समझा गया है जैसे बैंक का मामला हो, कोर्ट का मामला हो, उन सभी मामलों में 18 वर्ष की आयु सक्ति समझी जाती है तो फिर मताधिकार के लिए 18 वर्ष की आयु को उचित न समझने का

कोई कारण नहीं जान पड़ता है। कोई वजह नहीं है कि 18 वर्ष के व्यक्तियों को मताधिकार क्यों न दिया जाये। इसको न करने या कोई लाजिक नहीं है।

आप जानते हैं कि जब प्रकृति का रहस्य खुल जाय है तो उसका प्रभाव मनुष्य के जीवन पर पड़ता है। आज तो परिस्थिति ऐसी है कि मनुष्य चांद पर पहुँच गया है। आज हम न्यूक्लियर एज, आणुविक युग में प्रवेश कर गए हैं। आज प्रकृति और मनुष्य जीवन का जा सन्दर्भ है वह बदल गया है। आयु की वजह से जो जेनरेशन गैर है वह गैर बिस्कुन कम हो गया है। आज युवक की जो मेच्योरिटी है वह काफी बढ चुकी है। दो जेनरेशन के बीच जा गैप था वह आज कम हो गया है। इसलिए आज के नवयुवक सीधे-समझ कर कोई निर्णय कर सके ऐसी परिस्थिति और वातावरण पैदा हो गया है। केवल इय देग में ही नहीं बल्कि सार समार में आज प्रकृति का जो रहस्य खुला है उसका प्रभाव मनुष्य जीवन पर पड़ा है, जेनरेशन गैर भी कम हो गया है इसलिए यह बिल्कुल जस्टिफाईड है कि 18 वर्ष की आयु के हर व्यक्ति का मताधिकार दिया जाए।

मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करता कि वह इस बिल को स्वीकार करले या फिर सरकार युवकों को आश्वासन दे स्वयं विवेक लायेगी जिसमें 18 वर्ष के आयु के समस्त व्यक्तियों का मताधिकार दिया जा सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विवेक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री सुख चन्द डांग, (पाली)। हमने परमाणु युग में कदम रखा है। लोक चांद तक पहुँचने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं और एक दिन उस में भी सफर होंगे। यहाँ बैठा हुआ कोई अगर कह करहे कि 18 साल के युवक का मताधिकार नहीं देना चाहिए तो यह समझ में आने वाली बात नहीं है। ऐसा कहना जमाने को

रफ्तार को न समझना है। युव हमारा आदर्शवादी है, समझदार है, उनको आप अधिकार से क्यों वंचित रखना चाहते हैं। क्यों प्रगति के रास्ते में रोड़ा भरकाना चाहते हैं। बूढ़े और घिसी पिटी लोक पर चलने वाले लोग ही इनका विरोध करेगे और कहेंगे कि उन में मैच्योरिटी नहीं आई है। आप कौन हैं उनका मैच्योरिटी सिद्ध करने वाले। हमारे और उनके जमाने में फर्क है, बहुत फरक बह आ चुका है। आज जो दसरी से ढलता है वह टां. वी भी देखना है रेडियो भी सुनता है। ये श्रोत्र हमारे जमाने में रुद्धा थी। हमको युवक को आगे रखने का मोहना देना चाहिए। आपके उद्देश्य पर वे नहीं चलते रह सकते हैं। वे आदर्शवादी हैं। वे लोग स्कूला और कालेजों में पढ़ाई बनाते हैं, उन में हिस्सा लेते हैं। अध्ययन बनते हैं। मैकेट्री बनते हैं, वे कार्य करना जानते हैं। 18 साल का जब वह हो जाता है तो मेजर कह जाता है ला मे। उसका आप रोकना क्यों चाहते हैं। मे समझता हूँ कि इस मामले पर डिबिजन का कोई मद्दान नहीं है। अगर मंत्री मशवय समय चाहते हैं तो उनको विचार करने के लिए समय दे दिया जाए। अगर आप उनको यह अधिकार नहीं देगे तो इस अधिकार को वे आप से छीन लेंगे। उन में ताकत हानी चाहिए। जिसमें ताकत हाती है वह प्रथित रग लेता है। मागने से कमी कमी कोई बाँज नहा मिलती है। छीनी भी जा सकती है। देने वाले आप और हम कौन हैं। वे अपना अपनी इच्छा को पूरा करना चाहते हैं, सपनों को साकार करना चाहते हैं, देश का नया रूप देना चाहते हैं तो उनको इसका मोहना मिलना चाहिए। घिसी पिटी लोक पर चलने वाले, लाठी का सहारा लेकर चलने वाले उनको इस अधिकार से अधिक देर तक वंचित नहीं रख सकेगे। यह नई विचारधारा के अनुरूप चीज है। इससे बच्चों के मन हरे हो सकते हैं। उम्र में इसका सम्बन्ध नहीं है। आपको इन पर भरोसा रखना चाहिए। डिप्टी मिनिस्टर बैठे हुए हैं वे। जवान हैं। इनको आपत्ति नहीं होती चाहिये इस पर। अगर ला मिनिस्टर

[श्री. मू. च. व. इ. गा.]

कहेंगे कि हम महानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करेंगे और जल्दी निर्णय करेंगे तो ऐसा करने का उपाय मौजूद दिया जाना चाहिए। उनकी मना नहीं करना चाहिए। हजारों लाखों युवक इनका क्या अर्थ निकालेंगे अगर आपने मना कर दिया, इस बारे में आपका मन भाफ होना चाहिए।

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am sorry, I have to sound an opposite point of view. I feel that the founding fathers, when they made the Constitution of our country, had given this matter a great deal of thought. Although, of course, the time has changed and we have produced some atom bombs, the question today is: do we want that our children, who are still in the colleges, enter into this type of politics or do we want them to conduct their studies carefully, thereby making themselves more equipped, better equipped, more responsible citizens, before they cast their votes to determine what type of government and what type of democracy they want? Personally, I am opposed to any change at this stage. I feel that the age of 21 is the correct age and people at 21 are mature enough to decide as to what type of country and government they should have.

I feel that many of us sometimes are carried away by western ideas and perhaps England and some other countries have gone to the voting age of 18. But those countries have also gone very far towards a permissive society. Many of us who have visited those countries lately would not like our country go that way.

I am not by any means belittling the fact that the youth our country is capable of taking a decision on their destinies or the destinies of the country. But in my mind I am still quite clear that the time has not come when the age should be lowered to 18. The question before all of us in this House is: do we want a mature democracy to emerge, particularly on account of the chaotic con-

ditions in which we have landed us, or do we want to increase the voting strength of the radical section of the community? There is no doubt in our mind that we have all been once 18 years old. When we were 18 years, our blood was hot and we thought differently. But, as we became mature, we thought a little more dispassionately. Therefore, I do feel that whatever the founding fathers have done, they have done after giving a great deal of thought, and we should not amend the Constitution.

श्री घनशाह प्रधान (शहडोल) :

मै डा पांडेय द्वारा प्रस्तुत विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ। जब राजस्व और अन्य वित्तीय मामलों में न्यायालय के समक्ष 18 वर्ष के युवक को वयस्क समझा जाता है तो फिर इस उम्र के युवकों को देश के आम चुनाव में वोट का अधिकार न देना तर्क संगत नहीं है। 18 वर्ष के युवक युवतियों परिपक्व बुद्धि वाले होते हैं। उन में समझ विवेक और हानि लाभ को समझने के लिए पर्याप्त बुद्धि होती है। इस उम्र के युवकों को मताधिकार से वंचित रखना देश के हित में नहीं है।

आज युवकों में रोष है। देश को वर्तमान राजनीतिक, आर्थिक और सामाजिक व्यवस्था से देश का युवक वर्ग संतुष्ट नहीं है। उन में क्रोध है। वह चाहता है कि देश की शासन व्यवस्था और नीति निर्धारण में उसे भी भाग लेने का अवसर मिलना चाहिये। आज के कुछ और अमनुष्ट युवकों को शान्त करने का एक मात्र उपाय यही है कि उसका सहयोग प्राप्त किया जाए। वर्तमान आर्थिक और राजनीतिक व्यवस्था को उखाड़ फेंकने के लिए आज युवक वर्ग बेचैन है। 18 वर्ष के युवक मौलिक विचारों से प्रीणप्रोत हैं। मुझे विश्वास है कि देश को इस युवा शक्ति का सही दिशा में उपयोग करने के लिए हमें डा० पांडेय के इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करना चाहिये।

अन्य में मैं उन युवक युवतियों को
यही कहूँगा :—

मायम न हो मेरे हम खयाल दोस्त
दिन दूर नहीं जब इनकलाब फिर आएगा
कान्ति उठेगी इस देश के जन जन में
सुरज निकलेगा अंधकार हट जाएगा ।

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) . जब
कभी कोई प्राबलैम्ज आए तो डा कर्णीमिह
और हमारे खयाल तत आपस में कभी । नहीं
पाए यानी प्राबलैम् बराबर चेजर और नौ
चेजर का रत्ता है। मैं डा लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय
। हो ए. किकाद देता हू कि एक सही
और दुरुस्त बिल वह डम हाउस में लाए है ।
जब हम चाहते हैं कि नौ वानो को ग्राज की
प्राबलैम्ज में इनवाल्व करे, तो जरूरत इस
बान की है कि इस नजदीकी की तरफ हमें
कदम बढ़ाना चाहिए । मैं पूरे दिल में इस
बिल के हक में हू ।

*SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem).
Mr Chairman, Sir, I extend my
whole-hearted support to Dr. Laksh-
minarayan Pandey's Constitutional
Amendment Bill, seeking to amend
Article 19 and Article 326 of the
Constitution for the purpose of re-
ducing the voting age to 18. At the
very outset, I would say that this is
a Bill which should be welcomed by
all the Members of the House.

After the great split in 1969 in the
Congress Party when the old handi-
coats were thrown out, the ruling
Congress Party took certain radical
and progressive steps like the aboli-
tion of privy purses, nationalisation
of 14 major commercial banks, natio-
nalisation of coal-mines, nationalisa-
tion of General Insurance Companies
etc. which were welcomed by the
youth of the country. Sir, the ruling
Congress Party got a new life in the
two problem States of West Bengal
and Kerala with the active support of
the youth of these two States. But

the same youth today are greatly
disillusioned because the Congress
Party has not brought down the vot-
ing age to 18. Their disillusionment
has been rejected in the recently
held Delhi University Students Elec-
tions in which the Akil Bharatiya
Vidyarthi Parishad scored a signifi-
cant victory over the students' orga-
nisation supported by the ruling party.
After this debacle in the University
Students Elections, the Government
may now be inclined to give the
voting right to 18-year olds.

It is paradoxical that, while the
Evidence Act, the Criminal Proce-
dure Code, the Hindu Marriages Act
etc. recognise the 18-year olds, the
People's Representation Act does not
recognise the right of the 18-year
olds to vote. The denial of the right
to vote for the 18-year olds is fur-
ther aggravated by the fact that all
the Vice-Chancellors of Universities
in the country have unanimously sug-
gested that the voting age should be
reduced to 18. The hon. Minister of
Law may not agree to this Bill of
Dr Pandey who belongs to Jan
Sangh, an Opposition Party. But I
hope that he will at least respect the
views of a senior Congress Member,
who was former Education Minister
and former Vice-Chancellor of Delhi
University, Shri V. K. R. V. Rao.
Shri Rao, in his speech on this Bill,
has given cogent reasons for reduc-
ing the voting age to 18 and he has
extended his full support to this Bill.
I expect that the hon. Law Minister
may agree to this proposition in
principle and later on bring a Bill
to amend the Constitution for achiev-
ing this objective.

In the State of Gujarat there was
widespread students' unrest. The
students in Bihar are agitating for so
many months now. It is feared that
the students' unrest might spread to
other States also. It is time that the
Government formulate a legislative
proposal to channelise the ebbing
energies of the student community in
the country into constructive lines.

*The Original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri E. R. Krishnan]

As the students are the future guardians of the country, I feel strongly that the Government should not look at this issue from the ruling party's political interests. While those who are on the throes of death have got the right to vote, it is surprising that those who are on the threshold of life should be denied this right. Sir, I am of the view that, once the 18-year olds are given the right to vote, the student community may start behaving in a responsible manner.

Sir, we are not tired of referring to the parliamentary procedures prevalent in the United Kingdom. In the United Kingdom, the 18-year olds have been given the right to vote. I fail to understand why the Government are hesitant to emulate this example from the United Kingdom. Our Government have entered into a long-term friendship treaty with the Soviet Russia. Our Government frequently fall upon the experience of Soviet Russia in implementing socialist programmes. When the voting age has been reduced to 18 in Soviet Russia, I wonder why our Government have not yet given the voting right to the youth of our country.

Sir, according to 1971 Census the student population in the age group of 18 is roughly about 10 crores. This is about 20 per cent of our country's population. To deny to 20 per cent of the country's population the right to vote is definitely a slur on Indian democracy.

From whatever angle the Government may look at this question. I am sure that they will realise the need for reducing the voting age to 18, bearing in mind the arguments I have advanced. I hope that the hon. Law Ministry will soon come forward before this House with legislative proposals to make the cherished dream of the youth of country a reality.

With these words, I conclude.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण बांड (गोरखपुर) :
सभापति महोदय, डा० पांडेय ने जो विधेयक पेश किया है, उस के दो पहलू हैं। एक तो उन का कहना यह है कि वोटिंग एज को फंडामेंटल राइट मान लिया जाये और दूसरे, उन का कहना यह है कि अनुच्छेद 326 में 21 साल की जगह पर 18 साल रख दिया जाये।

पहली बात के बारे में मेरा निवेदन यह है कि फंडामेंटल राइट को एज की लिमिट से न बाधा जाये। आप को याद होना कि जब फंडामेंटल राइट्स का सवाल संविधान निर्मात्री सभा में उपस्थित हुआ था, तो श्री के० एम० मुन्शी ने यह प्रस्ताव रखा था कि वोटिंग एज को फंडामेंटल राइट मान लिया जाये। इस के बारे में बड़ा विवाद खड़ा हो गया और इस सम्बन्ध में एक कमेटी का निर्माण हुआ, जिसके अध्यक्ष थे सरदार पटेल। सरदार पटेल ने 23 अप्रैल, 1947 के अपने पत्र के अन्त में लिखा था :

"While agreeing in principle with the clauses, we recommend that instead of being included in the List of Fundamental Rights, it should find a place in some other Part of the Constitution."

और इसी लिए इसे आर्टिकल 326 में रखा गया। इस लिए मैं डा० पांडेय से कहना कि इस को फंडामेंटल राइट्स में न रखना ही उपयुक्त होगा, क्योंकि इस पर कांस्टीट्यूट एसेम्बली में बहुत मन्थन हो चुका है।

जहां तक वोटिंग एज का सम्बन्ध है एक ऐसी बात चल रही है जिसमें एसा लगता है कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान में एजुकेटिड यूथ ही यथ है और गांवों में जो पान-एजुकेटिड यूथ रहते हैं वे यूथ नहीं हैं। अगर 18 साल की वोटिंग एज मान ली जाये तो हमारे इन्फ्लुएंट रोल में 5 करोड़ मतदाता बढ़ेंगे। उसमें केवल 10 परसेंट जो वनकुलर मिडल स्कूल तक पढ़े हैं उससे सिर्फ बही घायेंगे। इस सदन में इस तरह की बात कही गयी है कि सारे एजुकेटिड

[श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे]

लोग 18 साल की उम्र में आ जायेंगे और गावों में रहने वाले उस से भ्रमण रहेंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस सदन में ऐसी बात नहीं कही जानी चाहिए।

सरकार के सामने इलैक्शन कमीशन की प्र.नी रोकमेडशन है। उन में कुछ ऐसी प्रक्रियाएँ हैं जिनकी वृद्धि से सरकार और इलैक्शन कमीशन के सामने कुछ कठिनाइयाँ हो सकती हैं। लेकिन सरकार का, और इस और बैठने वालों का, यह कभी मन्व्य नहीं हो सकता है कि बोटिंग एज को 18 साल न किया जाये। यह सही है कि हमारी डेमोक्रेसी अभी इतनी मेच्युर नहीं हुई है और हम अभी मेच्युरिटी की एज में नहीं आये हैं जैसे कि बिलायत के लोग आ गये हैं। लेकिन यह भी सही है कि बोटिंग एज को 18 साल करने से कोई ऐसी स्थिति पैदा नहीं हो जायेगी, जो 21 साल करने से पैदा नहीं हुई। सरकार को भी इस पर सहानुभूति और विचार करना चाहिये और आज 18 साल की उम्र को मानने में कोई उन को दिक्कत नहीं होनी चाहिए। कोई परेशानी नहीं होनी चाहिए। यह हो सकता है कि आज इस बिल को न स्वीकार किया जाय। इस बिल में बहुत मोडिफिकेशन्स हो सकती हैं। जैसा मैं ने कहा कि अभी इस का फुलमेटल राइट में रखने के लिए मैं कभी नहीं कहूँगा और मैं समझता हूँ कि पांडेय जो भी मुझसे इस में सहमत होंगे कि इस उम्र में इलैक्शन न किया जाय। यह बात हो सकती है कि आर्टिकल 326 में ही इस को 21 की जगह 18 करके रख दिया जाय। ये टेकनिकल इश्यू हो सकते हैं लेकिन इन के फार रीजिंग का सीक्वेन्स हो सकते हैं। मगर इधर बैठने वाले कोई ऐसा नहीं है कि इस बात को स्वीकार न करते हों। आज की परिस्थिति में यह बात सही है कि युवक मेन-स्ट्रीम में आना चाहते हैं, पार्लियामेन्ट्री सिस्टम आफ डेमोक्रेसी से भाग लेना चाहते हैं और सारी पार्टियों के लोगो ने युवक को अपने अपने स्तर पर इस्तेमाल किया

है। हमारे देश में पार्टी का सिस्टम यहाँ पर चल रहा है और पार्टी सिस्टम में अगर जिस युवक के लिए हम चाहते हैं कि वे परिपक्व हों और प्रविश्य के निर्माणकर्ता बनें तो आज कोई भी ऐसी बात नहीं होनी चाहिए कि इधर या उधर के बैठने वालों में एक भी इस को मानता हो इस को लाने में देरी हो सकती है लेकिन मैं ऐसा महसूस करता हूँ कि इधर या उधर बैठने वालों के विचारों में और सोचने समझने के तरीकों में इस प्रश्न के ऊपर दो राय नहीं हो सकती कि बोटिंग एज 18 साल की हो।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं सरकार से निवेदन करूँगा कि जब भी उन के लिए संभव हो अगर आज नहीं तो कल या जब भी हो लेकिन बोटिंग एज को 18 साल रखने के मिलतिले में वह कदम उठाएँ और इन में सरकार को कोई दिक्कत नहीं होनी चाहिए।

श्री राम रतन शर्मा (बाँदा) : मना-पति जा, अभी मैंने डा० १०० मिनट का बान सुनी और अपने सामने बैठे हुए वक्त, की बान भी सुनी। डा० १०० मिनट का कहने का मतलब यह था कि 18 साल के युवा अपरिपक्व होते हैं। हम ने जा कास्ट्रक्शन्स बनाया है जिस की यहाँ शपथ लेते हैं उनमें आर्टिकल 326 में सब से पहले हमने एडल्ट फुलराइज को माना है। शब्द एडल्ट ध्यान देने योग्य है। इसमें उन्होंने 21 साल अवश्य रखा है। 1947 में ऐसा परिस्थिति ही मरता है, लेकिन 1947 से 1974 तक बिना पाना निर्वाचन गया और अपरिपक्वता की बात कहकर 18 साल के युवक को जो 1947 की जनरेशन के स्थान पर सब मामला में बहुत ज्यादा परिपक्व है, वोट देने का अधिकार न देना ठीक नहीं होगा। मैं उस को पढ़ना चाहूँगा

The elections to the House of the People and to the Legislative Assembly of every State shall be on the basis of adult suffrage, that is to say, every person who is a

citizen of India and who is not less than 21 years of age.

तो सब से पहले एडल्ट की बात की गई। एडल्ट की बात केवल यहीं पर नहीं मानी है, हिन्दू मैरिज ऐक्ट के लिए मानी है, इंडियन मजारिटी ऐक्ट में मानी है, प्रापर्टी लेने और देने के मामले में, कांस्ट्रक् करने और कांस्ट्रक् तोड़ने के मामले में सब में एडल्ट को ही रखा है और उस में सब में 18 साल की आयु है। तो और तमाम कामों के लिए 18 साल की उम्र में लड़का बालिग हो जाता है, लेकिन उमको वोट देने का अधिकार 21 साल में रखा जायगा ?

जहां तक परिपक्वता और अपरिपक्वता की बात है तो 18 साल की उम्र चाहे वह लड़का हो या लड़की हो, वे परिपक्व बुद्धि के हो सकते हैं और 80 साल में भी अपरिपक्व बुद्धि के हो सकते हैं। मैं अपने बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों के नाम नहीं लेना चाहता जो 66 और 67 साल के हैं लेकिन अपरिपक्व हैं, रोजाना उनके निर्णय बदलते हैं। आज एक बात कहते हैं, कल उसे बदलना पड़ता है, प्रेंस में स्टेटमेंट देना पड़ता है। यह अपरिपक्वता का परिचय नहीं है, तो क्या है ?

श्री बी० आर० शुक्ल (यहगडच) -
अपोजीशन की तरफ से रोज होता है।

श्री राम रतन शर्मा : जी नहीं, शुक्ला जी ने मेरी बात को ध्यान में रखा नहीं। अब यहां बैठने वाले लोग—

सभापति महोदय : अपने बोलने में, अपरिपक्वता का परिचय कम से कम न दे।

श्री राम रतन शर्मा : मेरा कहने का मतलब यह नहीं है कि उधर बैठने वाले अपरिपक्व हैं और उधर बैठने वाले अपरिपक्व हैं। मैं तो यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि 18 साल का आदमी परिपक्व हो सकता है। और 80 साल का आदमी भी अपरिपक्व हो सकता है। इसलिए मेरे लायक

दोस्त डॉ० कर्णी सिंह जो कह रहे थे कि 18 साल में वे अपरिपक्व होते हैं, यह बात सही नहीं है। अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि आज हर बात में वे कितने ऐडवांस्ड हो गए हैं। कितनी सही बात है ? चन्द्रमा पर पहुंच गए, विज्ञान इतना बढ़ गया, कला इतनी बढ़ गई। हर एक चीज में वे परिपक्व होते जा रहे हैं। आज जो 18 साल का युवक होता है उसका मानसिक विकास ज्यादा हुआ होता है।

इस अमेंडमेंट के द्वारा डॉ० पांडेय ने यह नहीं कहा कि वे असम्बलोज में या संसद में जाने लगेंगे। उस के लिए अलग प्रावधान है।

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडेय : जब वार-टीट्यूशन में प्राविजन आ जायगा तो उस के लिए भी ला सकते हैं कि विधान सभा और पालियामेंट में भी वे आ सकते हैं।

श्री राम रतन शर्मा : यही पर माननीय सदस्य मूलभूत गलती कर रहे हैं। आज भी कांस्टीट्यूशन में वोटिंग एज 21 साल है लेकिन एलेक्शन में खड़े होने के लिए 25 साल है।

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडेय : कल रेप्रेजेंटेशन आफ पीपुल्स एक्ट में भी उसी के तहत संशोधन कर सकते हैं, उस को चेंज कर सकते हैं।

श्री राम रतन शर्मा : अभी उस की बात हम नहीं कर रहे हैं।

सभापति महोदय : वह तां जो लाजिकल स्टेप होगा वह लिया जायगा। उस में कौन सी बड़ी बात है ?

श्री राम रतन शर्मा : मेरा प्वाइंट यह है कि आज हम केवल वोट देने की उम्र के बारे में बात कर रहे हैं। आज सम्पूर्ण देश का नव-युवक जब 18 वर्ष का हो जाता है तो वह गंभीरता से हर बात को नेता हैं, राजनैतिक परिपक्व में हर बात को देखता हैं, अपने देश की स्थिति को समझता हैं। उस स्थिति

[श्री राम रतन शर्मा]

को समझ कर जिस तरह के धादमी वह विधान सभाओं में या संसद में भेजे, किस तरह के धादमी पंचायतों में भेजे, कैसे उनका निर्वाचन करे, इसका निर्णय करता है। तो उस को उस में हक दीजिए, उसकी उस में एक यूनिट बनाइए ताकि अच्छे और बुरे का निर्णय जल्दी हो सके, ताकि वह जो पहले से बिग शाकस बैठे हुए हैं, जैसा कि एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा मैं वैसा नहीं कहना चाहता, क्यों वि उम्र के लिए मेरे अंदर बहुत आदर है जो बूढ़ हैं, क्यों बूढ़ है, उन्होंने अपने सामने बहुत जमाना देखा है, फीडम के लिए फाइट किया है लेकिन इसी बात पर कि फीडम के लिए उन्होंने बहुत फाइट किया है, छोटे लोगों का अधिकार मत मारिए। अच्छी तरह से इस बात को फिर से सोचिए, समझिए और 18 साल के लिए समर्थन दीजिए, इस बिल को पास कीजिए। अगर मंत्री महोदय चाहते हैं कि इस के लिए वह सोच समझ कर एक अच्छा बिल लाए तो उस बात को सामने कहे ताकि हम लोग उसे सोचें समझें।

श्री बी० आर० शक्ल सभापति जी, बहुत सम्मान के साथ मैं श्री पाठेय जी को इस विधायक का विरोध करता हूँ। यह ठीक है कि युवक में आदर्श और उत्साह है। उसमें इस बात की तमन्ना है कि समाज की कुरीतियों को, समाज के असंतुलित ढाँचे को बदल दिया जाय और यह तमन्नाएँ केवल युवक का ही विमर्शविधिकार नहीं हैं, जो लोग बूढ़ हैं, क्यों बूढ़ हैं। समाज की समस्याओं के ऊपर सतत मनन और चिन्तन कर रहे हैं वे भी समाज को बदलने के लिए उतने ही उद्यत और उत्सुक हैं जितना कि एक नौजवान है।

शुक्र माननीय सदस्य उनका खून ठण्डा है।

श्री बी० आर० शक्ल . यह जरूर ठण्डा है। अगर युवक की परिपक्वता केवल इसी पर आधारित नहीं होती है कि उस में विज्ञान की अच्छी किताबें पढ़ी हैं, उसने अच्छा से अच्छा

माहित्य पढ़ा है, लेकिन ममार का अनुभव भी उनके आदर्शों को वास्तविकता का स्वरूप प्रदान करता है। यहा तक कि बड़े बड़े जो प्रोफेसर होते हैं जो दिन भर किताबी शिक्षा देते हैं, लेने और रिसर्च करते हैं, वे जब जीवन के प्राणण में उतरते हैं तो उनको कोई दूसरी ही दुनिया बदलती हुई नजर आती है। आप देखें, इसी सदन के अन्दर बहुत बड़े बड़े आकाड़े पेश किये जाते हैं जो अर्थ शास्त्रियों की खोज पर आधारित होते हैं। उनको कहा जाता है कि ये सब वास्तविकता में परे। मेरा विरोध इस बात पर है कि युवक—जहा उसमें बुद्धि है, जहा उसमें आदर्श है, जहा उसमें समाज को बदलने के लिये, नया स्वरूप देने के लिये उत्साह और उमंग है इनके साथ साथ उसमें आवेश भी है, उसमें बड़ी भारी उद्देग है, उसके प्रवाह में वह कभी कभी ऐसा बहता है जैसे एक भेड़ के पीछे हजारों भेड़ें बुद्धि को तिलाजलि देकर भागती हैं। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि उन के अन्दर जो आदर होना चाहिये, उसके प्रति वे उदासीन हैं। लेकिन आज आप देखें— विश्वविद्यालयों में क्या हो रहा है। आज आन्दोलन इस बात के लिये होना है कि बगैर परीक्षा दिये हर आदमी को पास कर दिया जाय 90 फीसदी लडके यही चाहते हैं कि बगैर इम्तिहान दिये उनको डिग्री मिल जाय। ये लडके कहा पढते हैं—कोई एम० ए० में पढता है, कोई बी० ए० में पढता है। नकल करने की प्रवृत्ति को देखें—बाकु, छुरा, देसी पिस्तौल लिये हुए परीक्षा स्थल में जाते हैं और इन्विजिमेटर को कहते हैं कि हम तुम्हें मार डालेंगे—यह सब बात आप जानते हैं। लेकिन दर्शक-दीर्घा को प्रभावित करने के लिये, निर्वाचन में युवकों के उत्साह का शोषण करने के लिये आप इस बिल को यहा लाये हैं। इस से आप युवकों का कल्याण करने नहीं जा रहे हैं। युवक हमारे और आप के बाल-बच्चे हैं, हम सब चाहते हैं कि वे अच्छी से अच्छी शिक्षा ले, योग्य बनें, लेकिन जमा करें—यह झण्ड की मनोवृत्ति.

श्री पी० जी० माडलकर (अहमदाबाद)
आप हमारी नीयत पर शक क्या कर रहे हैं ?

श्री बी० झार० शुक्ल गुजरात को ले लीजिये, गुजरात में क्या हुआ ? वहा एक नव निर्माण समिति बनाई गई, वहा की विधान सभा भंग हो गई। उस आन्दोलन का सक्रामक प्रभाव यह पडा कि दूसरी जगह भी नव निर्माण समिति बन गई। याद रखिये किसी दिन अगरे एज को नाखून मिलेगा, तो वह खुजली आप को भी खुजलानी पड़ेगी। देश में अगरे गलत प्रथाये, गलत परम्पराए, गलत उदाहरण उपस्थित किये जायगे तो उनका परिणाम सारे देश को भुगतना पड़ेगा, इस लिये हम को और आप को एक मतुलि बुद्धि से, सुनियोजित विचारधारा से सीचना चाहिये।

आप कहते है कि अणु बम बन गया, नई नई बात हो रही है, तो इन को पीछे क्यों रखा जाय आप अणु बम का उदाहरण क्यों देते है, हमारे देश में श्री शू० देवजी महाराज ने 7 वर्ष की अवस्था में 18 पुराणों पर, अधिकार कर लिया था। हमारे देश में अकबर बावशाह ने 12 वर्षों की अवस्था में सेनापतित्व का भार सभाल लिया था। मैं यह नहीं कहना चाहता हू कि सफेद बाल होने से बुद्धि का विकास होता है या काले बाल होने से, या सफेद बालों को रक लेने से बुद्धि रुक जाती है। मैं मनोवृत्ति और भावना को लक्ष्य कर रहा हू। युवक—जहा उस से बड़े बड़ गुण है, वहा वह भावना से क्षतना श्रितश्रित क्यों होता कि जब वह उस के प्रवाह में बहने लगता है तो उस का सतुलन टूट जाता है, उसका समय खो जाता है और वह निष्पक्ष रूप से समाज और देश की समस्याओं के ऊपर विचार नहीं कर पाता है। वही लड़के जब न्याय नहीं मिलता है और कालिजी में पड रहे होते है तो जा कर यूनीवर्सिटी का रिफार्ड जलाते हैं। लेकिन वही लड़के जब घर में अपना कारोबार सभालते हैं और कोई उन को एक बकरी उज से तो उसे सलवार से मारने के लिये तैयार हो जाते है। इस लिये जीवन के अनुभव का बड़ा महत्व है,

उस अनुभव को उसे इन तीन सालों में प्राप्त कर लेने दीजिये, तब उस को मताधिकार दीजिये इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार कीजिये, केवल इधर-उधर की बातों और समय की भावनाओं के आवेश में आकर न वह जाइये। इस पर पहले भी काफी विचार हो चुका है और अनेकों बार उत्तर भी दिये जा चुके है।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (इलाहाबाद) : सभापति जी, सब से पहले तो यहा पर जो उम्र की बात उठी है, उनके लिये मैं प्रो० बी० के० झार० बी० राव को बधाई देना चाहता हू, क्योंकि उन्होंने पिछले दिनों जब उन का भाषण हुआ था, डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय जी के इस विधेयक का समर्थन किया था और मैं उम्मीद करता हू कि प्रो० राव से कम उमर के हमारे विधि मंत्री जी जो सामने बैठे हुए हैं, उनको प्रो० राव से प्रेरणा मिलेगी।

सभापति जी, आज से 20 साल पहले जब मैं यूनिवर्सिटी में पढ़ने गया था, तब से हम लोग इस माग को उठ रहे है —

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडेय : मिश्र जी, मंत्री जी को उमर से प्रो० राव की उमर 10 साल कम है।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र तब तो मैं कहगा कि इन कि जगह दूसरे मिनिस्टर जबाब देने आये, तब कोई ठीक रास्ता निकल पायेगा।

मैं कह रहा था कि 20 साल पहले हम ने इस माग को उठाया था। मुझे याद है उस समय सब लोग कहते थे कि यह बचकाना माग है। लेकिन बुख यह है कि 18 साल की उमर शादी के लिये ठीक मानी जाती है, पल्टन में भरती होने के लिये ठीक हैं, देश के लिये मर्दन कटाने के लिये 18 साल की उमर ठीक है, लेकिन देश के लिये कानून बनाने के लिये 18 साल की उमर नाकाफी कही जाती है।

जब देश का सविधान बन रहा था, उस समय ज्यादातर नकलची सविधान बन रहा था, बहू गोरे मुल्को के सविधानो की, कौमा, फुलस्टाप, के साथ नकल की जा रही थी, उस समय हमारे सविधान निर्माताओं के ध्यान मे यह बात नहीं गई कि जिन मुल्को के सविधानो की हम नकल कर रहे थे, व ज्यादातर ठण्डे मुल्क थे और ठण्डे मुल्कों मे आदमियो के ज्ञान-तन्तु और शरीर का विकास दोनो देर से होता हैं, जबकि गरम मुल्को मे छोटे बच्चों के चेहरे पर मूछे आ जाया करता है, जबानी के निशान आ जाया करते हैं और उनकी बुद्धि का और शरीर का विकास जल्दी होता है। चूकि उन मुल्को मे आयु 21 साल थी, इस लिये हमने भी 21 साल मान लिया, हालाकि अब तो उन मुल्को ने भी 18 साल को मान लिया है। अब हम इस लिये यह माग नहीं कर रहे हैं कि हम उन की नकल करे, बल्कि सच्चाई यह है कि 24-25 साल की उम्र के बाद यह तो ठीक है कि उस को तजुर्बा हो जाता है, लेकिन वह समाज की, परिवार की जिम्मेदारियो मे इतना फस जाता है कि उस के बचपने के समय मे उस के मन मे जो आदर्श हुआ करते थे—समाज बनाने के, दुनिया बनाने के, घर बनाने के, व आदर्श टूट जाया करते है—यह हकीकत है।

इस लिये, समापति महोदय, यह जरूरी है कि 18 साल की उम्र को मान लिया जाय। यह सोच कर नहीं कि जनसभ के किसी मेम्बर ने इस विधेयक को यहा पर रखा है या यह विरोध पक्ष द्वारा रखा गया है, बल्कि राजनीतिक स्तर से ऊपर उठ कर इस को स्वीकार करना चाहिये। चलिए, आप इस को आज न माने, दो-चार महीने बाद इस को ले आये, लेकिन इस को स्वीकार करना चाहिये। यह आज के नौजवान की माग है और दुनिया मे जहा बोट के जरिये हुकूमत चलती है, सब जगहों पर 18 साल की उम्र को माना जाने लप्य है।

आज यहा यह कहा जा रहा है कि 18 साल के आदमी की बुद्धि अधकचरा रहती है। मैं यह मान कर चलना हू कि जिस की बुद्धि 18 साल मे अधकचरा रहती है, उम की बुद्धि 58 और 60 साल मे भी अधकचरा रहती है। अभी यहा कहा गया कि 18 साल के लडके जब यूनीवर्सिटी और कालिज की यूनिशन का चुनाव करने जाते है या परीक्षा देने जाते है तो अपने साथ छुरे लेकर जाते है। ऐसा लगता है कि जैसे पार्लियामेंट के चुनाव मे छुरे और पिस्तौल नहीं चलते है। अगर पार्लियामेंट और असेम्बली के चुनाव से छुरे और पिस्तौल चल सकते है तो क्या पार्लियामेंट और असेम्बली के चुनाव रूकवा देना चाहिये? अगर 21 साल का वोट देने वाला छुरा, पिस्तौल, बम रख सकता है तो हमारे लडके अगर छुरा, पिस्तौल लेकर यूनिशन के चुनाव लडते हैं या परीक्षा देने जाते है, तो इस के लिये आप उन को दोष न दीजिये, उन को ये सब चीज आप से मिली है, यह बुद्धि आप ने उन को दी है। हमारे मुल्क की सब से बडी बदनसीबी यह है कि जो जहा बैठ जाता है, उस कुर्सी को खोना नहीं चाहता। यह सिर्फ राजनीति में ही नहीं है, कला के मामले मे, दर्शन के मामले मे; जो जहा हावी हो जाता है, बैठ जाता है,

16 hrs.

सारी दुनिया को समन देने लगते है कि तुम इसमे मत आना। लडको से कहा गया राजनीति से दूर रहो तुम्हारा काम पढना है। मास्टर से कहा गया तुम्हारा काम पढना है। तुम राजनीति से दूर रहो। किसान से कहा गया तुम्हारा काम हल चलाना है तुम राजनीति से दूर रहो। मजदूर से कहा गया तुम्हारा काम कारखाना चलाना है पुर्जा-चलाना है इसलिए तुम भी राजनीति से दूर रहो। यह एक प्रवृत्ति है जो बहुत खतरनाक है। फिर कौन राजनीति करेगा? थोड़े से एम० पी० और एम० एल० ए० थोड़े से

खड़ने वाले और उनको चुनने वाले लोग ? मैं इशारा करना चाहता हूँ हिन्दुस्तान की पुरानी तहजोब के बारे में पुराने जमाने में हमारे यहाँ कलायें आस्मान पर थीं और उस समय हमारे भगवान भी नाचा करते थे, भगवान के बड़े बड़े भक्त नाचा करते थे। बड़ी अच्छी थी कला नृत्य कला, प्रदर्शन—साहित्य सभी कुछ दुनिया के गोरे मुल्क उस वक्त पिछड़े हुये माने जाते थे, जंगली माने जाते थे। लेकिन धीरे धीरे वह कला थोड़े से लोगों के हाथों में सिमट कर रह गई, बाकी लोग उससे अलग हो गए। कोई भी बढ़िया चीज जब एक जगह सिमट कर रह जाती है तो उसमें सङ्घ आ जाती है, उसमें विकृति आ जाती है। पहले जो कला होती थी जैसे नृत्य कला है तो शरीर के जितने मोड़ हैं उनको जितना बढ़िया आप मोड़ लीजिये उतनी ही बढ़िया वह कला मानी जायेगी नृत्य में। जब वही कला विकृत हो जायेगी तो केवल मुह भटकाने और आँख नचाने तक ही सीमित हो जायेगी। आज यही हुआ कि उस कला, जिसमें कभी हमारे शंकर नाचा करते थे जिनकी लोग पूजा करते हैं, उसी कला का कोई माहिर अगर सड़क पर जाता है तो बड़े से बड़े रईस से लेकर खोमचे वाले तक कहते हैं कि कोई नाचने वाला जा रहा है यानी गन्दा आदमी जा रहा है। तो जब कला विकृत हो गई तो समाज ने भी उससे भद्रत कर लिया। दुनिया के वह मुल्क जो हमसे पिछड़े हुये थे वहाँ भी नाच होता है और हमारे यहाँ भी नाच होता है जब हमारे यहाँ नाच होगा और जब नाचने वाला स्टेज पर आयेगा तो बाकी लोग चुपचाप देखते रहेंगे। हद से हद जब पूरे जोर पर नाच जायेगा तब सिर हिला दिया करें। दुनिया के और मुल्कों में जो नृत्य कला में हमसे पीछे थे बाकी दुनिया में हमसे पीछे थे जब वहाँ पर नाच पूरे जोर पर होता है तो जितने भी लोग देखते रहते हैं वह सभी खड़े होकर स्वयं नाचने लगते हैं। तो यह है कला की हिस्सेदारी जिसमें सांभजिक हिस्सेदारी

हीती है। ऐसी स्थिति में वहाँ की कला में बदबू नहीं आयेगी, विकृति नहीं आयेगी।

ठीक इसी तरह से सन 1947 के पहले खट्टर का कुर्ता और धोती पहन कर अगर कोई आदमी सड़क पर जाता था तो आम आदमी अग्रेज के डर के मारे भले ही उससे बात न करे लेकिन सड़क पर जाते हुये आदमी की तरफ इज्जत से सिर झुका दिया करता था। लेकिन आज वही आदमी खट्टर का कुर्ता धोती और टीपी पहन कर सड़क पर चला जाये तो आम आदमी चाहे बड़े से बड़ा रईस हो या खोमचे वाला हो वह डर के मारे उसके सामने भले ही गिड़गिड़ा कर बात कर ले लेकिन अपने मन में बोलता है कि कि जरूर कोई चार सौ बीस करने वाला राजनेता जा रहा है। यह सभी लोगों के बारे में राय बन गई है लेकिन इसकी क्या बजह है? अपने इन 27 सालों में सभी से कह दिया कि तुम राजनीति से अलग हो जाओ। इस तरह थोड़े से हाथों में सिकुड़ कर चली गई वह राजनीति विकृत हो गई इसके अलावा और कुछ नहीं है। इसलिए अगर राजनीति को सफाई करनी है तो जरूरी है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों की हिस्सेदारी हो। और तब में कहूंगा कि 18 से 21 साल की उम्र के बहुत ज्यादा तादाद में जो लोग हैं उनकी आप राजनीति में हिस्सेदारी दीजिये।

इतना ही नहीं, इसके साथ साथ और भी बहुत सी बातें हैं। नयी उम्मा जो आदमी होता है उसकी कल्पनायें अलग हुआ करती हैं, उसके सपने अलग हुआ करते हैं समाज बनाने के बारे में। मैं समझता हूँ इन कल्पनाओं और सपनों को हम अगर साकार करना चाहते हैं, तो पुरानी उम्र के लोगों को थोड़ा उदार होना चाहिए, उनके मन में कुंठा नहीं रहनी चाहिए। सारी दुनिया में उम्र रोग लगता है लेकिन हमारे यहाँ कुछ ज्यादा लगता है। लेकिन मैं इतना ही चाहूंगा कि नयी उम्र के लोग राजनीति में आने लगे। आप उनको

अपनी भर्जा से लाइये। जब बहुत ज्यादा लोग बात कहने लगते हैं तो हमारे देश के आदमी के मन में आता है कि नयी उम्र के लोग खुद राजनीति में आये, राजनीति में केवल कुर्सी नहीं है, राजनीति केवल चुनाव नहीं है, राजनीति केवल कुर्सी पर बैठना नहीं है बल्कि राजनीति समाज की तबीयत, समाज की तहजीब और समाज की तरक्की के लिए एक सपना भी है और राजनीति एक धर्म भी है। मैं कहूंगा इस बढ़िया चीज के लिए नौजवानों को आने दो। आप नौजवानों को लाते हैं, लाये भी थे। अभी आपकी कोई रैली हुई थी, लगता था कोई दरबार लगा हुआ है, दिल्ली दरबार जैसा। उसमें नौजवान आये थे और उसके आने किस्में भी मुने हैं। बाकी नौजवान लायेगे तो उनके किस्में भी मुने के, मिलेंगे। एक तरफ आपका दिल्ली दरबार 9 अगस्त को यहाँ लगा और दूसरी तरफ उन्ही तारीखों में भागलपुर में और दूसरी जगहों पर नौजवानों पर लाठीया चलती रही, गोलिया चलती रही जेल के भीतर। यह दोनों किस्में अपनी जगह पर हैं। यह दो विपरीत धाराएँ हैं। आज देश हलचल के माहौल में गुजर रहा है। सन 1947 के पहले गांधी जी की रहनुमाई में नयी उम्र के लोगों ने सपना देखा था कि अंग्रेजों के चले जाने के बाद बढ़िया किसम की उभको तारीफ दी जायेगी, बढ़िया किसम की रोजी दी जायेगी लेकिन अंग्रेजों के चले जाने के बाद इस मुस्क की गद्दी पर बैठे हुये लोगों ने कहा कि अभी पाकिस्तान का बटवारा हुआ है थोड़े दिन सत्र से काम लो। उसके बाद 27 साल हो गए सत्र से काम लेते लेते आज नौजवान सड़क पर निकल कर आ गया है। आप कहते हैं नक्सलाइट हो गया है, आप कहते हैं जयप्रकाश नारायणजी ने आपको गुमराह कर दिया है। लेकिन यह कुछ नहीं है, आपने उसको गुमराह कर दिया है। वह लड़का अगर छुरा लेकर इम्तहान में जात है, वह लड़का अगर इम्तहान के हाल में आग लगा देता है तो मैं आपसे कहूंगा कि गांधी जी की

रहनुमाई में आपने 1947 के पहले नौजवानों से कहा था कि नौजवानों देश की राजनीति में हिस्सा लो और अंग्रेजों को भगाओ अंग्रेज जायेगा तो तुम्हारी पढ़ाई दुस्त होगी लेकिन उसकी पढ़ाई दुस्त नहीं हुई, उसको कोई काम नहीं मिला और देश की गद्दी में उसको हिस्सा नहीं मिला। 27 साल तक आप उनके मनो में आग लगाते रहे क्या आप गुनहगर नहीं है? उसने अगर इम्तहान के मामूली से पर्चे में आग लगादी तो उसका बहुत बड़ा गुनाह हो गया। मैं कहूंगा अगर आप मौजूदा हालात का मुकाबला करता चाहते हैं तो गान्धी से नहीं, लाठी से नहीं, 9 अगस्त की रैली से नहीं बल्कि नौजवानों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा हिस्सा दीजिये, राज-काज में हिस्सा दीजिये, यूनिवर्सिटी और कालेज में हिस्सेदारी दीजिये और ज्यादा से ज्यादा हिस्सेदारी दीजिये। जैसा मैंने पहले बताया जब आम हिस्सेदारी हुआ करती है, चाहे वह राजनीति हो, शास्त्र हो, दर्शन हो या कला हो तो वह विद्वानों से एक जाया करती है। हिन्दुस्तान की मौजूदा सड़ी हुई राजनीति को और ज्यादा विद्वत होने से रोकने के लिए जरूरी हो गया है कि नयी उम्र के आदमी जिनके खून ताजा होता है, बढ़िया होता है वह ज्यादा से ज्यादा उसमें हिस्सा लें।

उन शब्दों के साथ मैं आप से आखिर में अर्ज करूंगा कि हठवादिता मत कीजियेगा बरना इतना जहर याद रखियेगा, दिनकर की एक लाइन मुझे ठीक था नहीं है उन्होंने यही कहा था—गद्दी खाली करो कि जनता आने वाली है—मैं “जनता” न कहकर कहूंगा—गद्दी खाली करो कि युवजन आने वाला है। अगर हठवादिता करेंगे तो नौजवान आपकी तरफ बढ़ रहा है, अगर कायदे में उसका हक नहीं देग तो मैं नहीं समझता वह अपने हाथ से ही अपना हक नहीं ले लेगा। इसलिए मैं आपसे कहूंगा कि पाडे

जी ने जो विधेयक रखा है उसको आप स्वयं अपना विधेयक रखिए, हम विरोध पक्ष में बैठने वाले आश्वासन देते हैं उस विधेयक को हम पास करेंगे। यदि आप के मन में कुंठा हो कि किसी विरोधी या प्राईवेट मेम्बर ने विधेयक रख दिया है इसलिए हम कैसे इसको पास दे तो 5-10 दिन बाद अपना विधेयक आप ले आइये। वैसे मुझे याद है प्रीवी पर्स के सम्बन्ध में विरोध पक्ष के लोगों ने जो विधेयक रखा था उसको आपने गिरा दिया था और उसके 15 दिन बाद वही विधेयक अपनी तरफ से ले आये थे। मैं चाहता हूँ आपको मद्बुद्धि आये और आप इस विधेयक को पास करें—आज करें या दस दिन बाद करें लेकिन जरूर पास करें। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात खत्म कर रहा हूँ।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निजमा-बाद) : सभापति जी, मैं पहले सद्बुद्धि के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। अगर सद्बुद्धि की कही जरूरत है तो वह विरोधी दलों में ही ज्यादा होनी चाहिए। विरोधी दल के एक नेता इस विधेयक को लाये हैं इसके लिए मैं उनको बधाई देता हूँ इस वास्ते नहीं कि वे एक अच्छा विधेयक लाये हैं बल्कि इस वास्ते बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि कम्युनिस्ट, सोशलिस्ट, सभी लोग उनके गुण गाँव कर रहे हैं। तो इस हद तक मैं उनको बधाई देना चाहता हूँ लेकिन यह 18 साल के बच्चे सिर्फ वोट ही देना चाहते हैं या कुछ पढ़ना-लिखना भी चाहते हैं। आज हम एटामिक एज में हैं इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ हमारे यहाँ हर 18 वर्ष का बच्चा साइटिस्ट बनने की कोशिश करे। मैं आज विरोधी दलों की तरफ इशारा करते बताना चाहता हूँ कि आज अपने देश में जो अनएम्प्लायड लोग हैं उनकी कोई भी फिक्र उनको नहीं है। हमारे देश में अनएम्प्लायड लोगों को विरोधी दलों ने पैदा किया है जो किसी काम के नहीं है। इतने स्कूल कालेज, मेडिकल कालेज, टेक्निकल

कालेज खोले गए, वहाँ पर उनको पढ़ाया लेकिन यह लोग उन बच्चों का मन उन स्कूलों की तरफ न जाने देने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। पूरी जिम्मेदारी विरोधी दलों पर है। बच्चे पढ़ना चाहते हैं। वे वोट देना नहीं पढ़ना चाहते हैं। वोट देने का अधिकार 21 साल के बच्चों को दिया हुआ है। क्या जो 18 साल के हो गए हैं वे तीन माल और इनजार नहीं कर सकते हैं? 18 साल का बच्चा आज वोट देना नहीं बर्क पढ़ना चाहता है। मिश्र जी ने कहा कि नवयुवक बाजार में निकल पड़ा है। हमारा तजुर्वा यह बताता है कि यौं मेरे एक ही बच्चा इस विषय का है जो बाजार में निकल पड़ा है और जो पढ़ना नहीं चाहता है। पाच लाख बच्चे अगर हैं तो इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि पाच हजार बच्चे ऐसे हुए। यह बात ठीक नहीं है कि पाच हजार बच्चे पूरी तालीम को, यूनिवर्सिटी को, स्कूल को सब तो बरबाद कर सकते हैं। सो मैं एक वच्चा भी अगर गुटा निकल जाए तो वह गुंथा भारे समाज को तहसनहस कर सकता है। हमारी बदकिरमती है कि आपोजीशन वालों का भी मेरे से एक वच्चा भी मिल गया है और उस को ले कर सब जगह प्रचार कर रहे हैं कि बच्चे यह चाहते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि देश का जिनना नुक्सान हुआ है, जिननी बरबादी हुई है और जिन में नवयुवका का हाथ रहा है उसकी ज्यादा तर जिम्मेदारी मिश्र जी जैसे सदस्य पर है—

श्री जनैश्वर मिश्र . रेल में बैठ कर बोलने वाली कर रहे थे।

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी : थोड़े बच्चे ऐसे भी आ घूमे जो उनसत्र और आर एस एस के थे या मिश्र जी के लोगों की तरह के लोग थे। चावल कितना भी अच्छा बना हुआ हो एक आग्र ककड़ जरूर उस में आप निकाल ही लेंगे। बदनाम

करने के लिए सैकड़ों हजारों लोगों की जरूरत नहीं होती है, सैकड़ों हजारों में एक आदमी भी सब को कर्तवित कर सकता है। हमारी बदकिस्मती है कि उन बच्चों में उनके ज्वालात वाले बच्चे भी शरीक हो गए और उन्होंने गड़बड़ी मचाई और कांग्रेस की रैली को बदनाम करने की कोशिश की। यह प्रीप्लान्ड था। इस चीज का सहारा ले कर अपोजीशन की तरफ से पूरी की पूरी बदनामी कांग्रेस के ऊपर थोपने की कोशिश की गई है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि 21 साल बिल्कुल ठीक है। 3 साल तक 18 साल वाले इंतजार कर सकते हैं। उनको डाक्टर इंजीनियर आदि बनने की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिये। किसी ने यह कहा है कि कांग्रेस के लोग कह रहे हैं कि ये लोग राजनीति में न आएँ आप देखें कि कांग्रेस क लाखों मैम्बर हैं। एक एक स्टेट में दस दस और पांच पांच लाख कांग्रेस के मैम्बर बन रहे हैं जिन में मजदूर भी हैं, किसान भी हैं, स्टुडेंट भी हैं। मैं अपोजीशन वालों से पूछता हूँ कि उनके मैम्बरों की संख्या क्या हमारे मैम्बरों की संख्या के एक परसेंट के बराबर भी है? अब जिस किसी की भी रुचि राजनीति में हो वह राजनीति में आ सकता है। विल्लेज लेवेल, क्लॉक लेवेल से बढ़ कर वह आगे आता जाता है। मैं भी नहीं समझता था कि मैं पार्लियमेंट का मैम्बर बनूँगा लेकिन मेरी रुचि राजनीति में हुई और मैं आगे बढ़ा और मैम्बर बन गया। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो थोड़े से बच्चे गलत रास्ते पर हैं उनको भी सही रास्ते पर लाया जाना चाहिये, जो गड़बड़ बे कर रहे हैं उनको उस गड़बड़ी वाले रास्ते से हटाया जाना चाहिये। वे अच्छे तरीके से पढ़ें और इसके माफ़े उनके वस्ते हमने पैदा किये हैं। एटमिक युग में बच्चों को इंजीनियर, टेक्नीशियन और डाक्टर आदि बनना चाहिये और उन में से जिन की रुचि पार्लियमेंट में हो वे पार्लियमेंट में जरूर आ

सकते हैं। पार्लियमेंट ऐसा नहीं है जो किसी को ट्रांसफर किया जा सकता हो। लीडरशिप ट्रांसफर नहीं की जा सकती है। खुद-ब-खुद वह आती है। इसके लिए थोड़ा बहुत बुद्धि का इस्तेमाल भी करना पड़ता है। तभी आदमी राजनीति में आगे बढ़ता है।

मैं इस बिल का पूरा विरोध करता हूँ। लेकिन मैं देख रहा हूँ कि जनसंघ, कम्युनिस्ट, सोशलिस्ट आदि सब लोग इनका साथ दे रहे हैं और इस की मांग कर रहे हैं। लेकिन मैं इसका पूरा पूरा विरोध करता हूँ।

श्री परिपूर्णानन्द मैन्युली (टिहरी गढ़वाल) : हमारे एस एस पी के माननीय सदस्य ने भाषण के शुरु में डा० वी० के० आर० वी० राव की बड़ी प्रशंसा की। किन्तु उनका भाषण कंट्रेडिक्शन से भरा पड़ा था। मैं कुछ समझ नहीं पाया उस में। वास्तविकता यह है कि एस एस पी जो है वह न संयुक्त है न सोशलिस्ट है और न ही पार्टी है उसका स्वतंत्र अस्तित्व समाप्त होने जा रहा है। वह कांग्रेस को गालियाँ दे रहे है। किन्तु -----सर्विद सरकारें चला करके जो प्रतिक्रियावादी काम उत्तर प्रदेश में उन्होंने किए वे किसी से छिपे हुए नहीं हैं। इस बिल का उन्होंने समर्थन किया है और कहा है कि यह बड़ी अच्छी बात है। हमारी पार्टी के भी अधिकांश सदस्यों ने इसका समर्थन किया है। सरकार मानती है या नहीं मानती और क्या कदम उठाती है यह शासन के सोचने की बात है। मैं भी इसका समर्थन करता हूँ। यह सही बात है कि 18 साल की उम्र में वोट देने का अधिकार मनुष्यों को मिल जाना चाहिए। इस वक्त 21 साल है। इस वक्त के एडल्ट में सचमुच में एडल्टेशन आ चुका है। फिर इत में कौन भेद करेगा कि 18 साल ठीक है या 21 साल ठीक है, 21 साल है तो त्यों, 25 वर्षों ठीक नहीं है। बहुत से लोग कहते हैं कि उनको अकल नहीं, वोट देना जानते नहीं हैं, उनको

[श्री पूर्णानन्द अंबुली]

वोट देने का अधिकार नहीं होना चाहिए। एक जमाना था जब स्त्रियों को वोट देने का अधिकार हमारे देश में नहीं था। विकसित कुछ देशों में उनको आज भी नहीं है। लेकिन मैं इस विवाद में पड़ना नहीं चाहता जो बुद्धिजीवी हैं वे सारी बातें समझते हैं। यह ठीक है 18 साल के युवक को आज वोट देने का अधिकार नहीं है किन्तु वह दूसरों को जिम को यह अधिकार प्राप्त है प्रभावित करता है और उसके प्रभाव में आकर वे लोग वोट देते हैं नाते रिस्तेदार अड़ोस पड़ोस वाले सारे उससे प्रभावित होते हैं। 18 साल का युवक इस युग में, प्रगतिशील युग में सारी दमिया देख चुका है। हमारे जमाने में जब हम अच्चे थे तब इतनी ज्यादा सुविधाएं नहीं थीं। आज घर घर में टी० वी० है रेडियो है न जाने क्या क्या है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस विधेयक का समर्थन किया जाना चाहिये। किन्तु खेद है कि इस निर्विवाद विषय में भी ये राजनीति ले आए हैं। इन्होंने यह कहा है कि हमने देश को गुमराह किया है। अगर हमारी गलती रही है तो विरोधों पक्ष की भी कम नहीं रही है बल्कि मैं तो यहां तक कहता हूँ कि खराबियां पैदा करने में उनकी जिम्मेदारी कांग्रेस से कहीं अधिक रही है। हम संयम और सन्न के साथ सारी बातें सुनते हैं। हम नाजायज लाभ उठाना नहीं चाहते हैं। आपने ट्रिवस्ट करके गलत तरीके से रख कर गुमराह सदन को करने की कोशिश की है। डा० वी० के० आर० वी० राव का विरोधी दलों के लोगों ने समर्थन करते हुए जिस ढंग से अपनी राजनीति को उलटपा चाहा है तरह तरह की बातें करनी शुरू कर दी हैं, यह बहुत अच्छे स्तर की राजनीति नहीं है। सदन की प्रतिष्ठा को काबम रखते हुए हमें अपनी बात को प्रस्तुत करना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री दरवारा सिंह (हौशियार पुर): इस

बिल को माननीय सदस्य अच्छी भावना से लाए होंगे। लेकिन बोलने वाले जो है ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि वे सिवाय प्रोपेगंडा करने के उनका मुद्दा कुछ और नहीं है। अगर कोई कहता है कि 18 साल वाले को वोट का अधिकार नहीं होना चाहिए। उसके पीछे क्या बात है, इसको आप देखें। हमारा सिस्टम आफ एजुकेशन जो है वह इतना नाकस है कि उसको बदलने तक की जरूरत है। डिस्प्लिन जितना 6 से 12 साल के बच्चों के अन्दर आ सकता है उतना उसके बाद कभी नहीं आएगा। जिस को हम पिढी कहते हैं छोटे बच्चों की उन बच्चों को हम एजुकेशन दिलवाते हैं जो इनडिफिनेट टिचर्स हैं जिन को खुद पढाना नहीं आता और उनको पढ़ाने के काम में हम ने लगा रखा है। बोर्डे पैसे देकर कम से कम पड़े लिखे लोगों को हम टीचर बनाकर स्कूलों में भेज देते हैं और जिस प्रकार की विद्या 8 और 12 साल के दर्भान वाले बच्चों को मिलनी चाहिए, उस प्रकार की विद्या उनको मिल नहीं रही है। इस के नतीजे के तौर पर वे इन डिस्प्लिन्ड भी होते हैं और विद्या भी हासिल नहीं कर पाते हैं। इस तरह हमारे नौजवानों का एक सही और भङ्गवत वेम नहीं बनता है, जिस के नतीजे आगे के लिए बहुत खतरनाक होते हैं। जरूरत इस बात की है कि हमारे स्कूलों में डिस्प्लिन हो और हमारी एजुकेशन जाव-ओरियन्टिड हो। आज हालत यह है कि हमारे नौजवान अठारह बीस साल तक पढ़ने के बाद जावर्लम फिरते हैं। इस तरह आपोजीशन बाधों को उन्हें एक्सप्लायट करने में आसानी होती है और वे उन्हें नअसलाइड्स के रास्ते पर ले जाते हैं।

एजुकेशन से कास्ट सिस्टम टूट सकता है लेकिन अभी तक हम उसको नहीं तोड़ सकें हैं। स्कूलों में अलग अलग क्लासिज के बच्चों के साथ डिफरेंशेशन किया जाता है। स्कूलों में नेशनल इनटिग्रेशन की तरफ विलकुल ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमें इस किताबी मालिज को एक तरफ फैंक देना

चाहिए क्योंकि वह हमें कहीं नहीं ले जाने वाला है। हमें एजुकेशन के सही मकसद को प्रकटकल शेष देना चाहिए।

हमारे कांस्टीट्यूशन में यह भी डिसक्रैपेंसी है कि जब 21 साल का आदमी वोटर हो सकता है तो फिर वह खड़ा क्यों नहीं हो सकता है। इस डिसक्रैपेंसी को भी खत्म करना चाहिए। श्री मिश्र नये नये आये हैं। उनमें जोश बहुत है लेकिन जोश के साथ होना भी होना जरूरी है। जिन मैम्बरान ने इस विल की मुखालिफत की है उन्होंने यही कहा है कि जोश के साथ होना भी होना चाहिए। मैं इस विल की मुखालिफत नहीं करता हूँ।

आज हमारी फिल्मों में लड़के-लड़कियों की शादी और चोरी डकैती के अलावा क्या दिखाया जाता है। लड़का और लड़की पहले अजनबी होते हैं वे मिलते हैं और फिर उन की शादी हो जाती है, सिवाये इस के फिल्मों में और क्या दिखाया जाता है? इस लिए फिल्मों में भी मुनासिब तबदीली करनी चाहिए। बहुत अर्सा पहले मैंने चायना की एक पिक्चर देखी थी जिसमें दिखाया गया था कि लैडलाडिज्स को कैसे खत्म किया गया पहले कैसे लड़कियों को रेप किया जाता था और कैसे उस को खत्म किया गया कैसे सफाई की गई। पच्चीस तीस साल के बाद आज भी मेरे दिमाग पर उस पिक्चर का असर कायम है। इस के मुकाबले में हमारी फिल्मों में यह दिखाया जाता है कि चोरी कैसे करनी है, छुरा कैसे मारना है वगैरह इसी लिए हमारे छोटे छोटे बच्चे भी ये सब जुर्म करते हैं क्योंकि उन को ये सब बात दिखाई जाती हैं।

9 अगस्त की रेली के बारे में बहुत कुछ कहा गया है। वह रेली राइट रीएक्शन वाले लोगों के खिलाफ गई है जो चाहते थे कि हम यह दिखाये कि इन के साथ कोई नहीं है कोई यहां आने वाला नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि कुछ इनफिल्ट्रेशन जरूर हुआ है और उन इनफि-

ल्ट्रेज ने ऐसा काम किया है। लेकिन राइट रीएक्शन को इस रेली से कितनी तकलीफ हुई है, वह इस से जाहिर है कि वे लोग हाउस में चार पांच रोज से इस के पीछे लगे हुए हैं। इस का मतलब यह है कि उन का तिलसम टूट रहा है और लोग राइट रीएक्शन से दूर हट रहे हैं। इस हालत में हमारे ये दोस्त कम्युनल और नाभ-इकानोमिक प्रोग्राम को लेकर कब तक खड़े रह सकते हैं। मुल्क की इकानोमिक डिफीकल्टीज को दूर करने के लिए उन्हें अपना कोआपरेशन देना चाहिए।

जे० पी० की मूवमेंट का हमें डरावा दिया जाता है। क्या वह कोई नैक काम कर रहा है? वह बच्चों को भड़का रहा है कि स्कूल जाओ इस को तोड़ो। उस को तोड़ो, अगर इन को यह अच्छा लगता है, तो ये उस की तारीफ करें। मेरे ख्याल में यह सब से बुरा काम है। सर्वोदय का काम यह नहीं है। मुल्क को बनाने के लिये तामीर की जरूरत है, न कि तखरीब की। इस लिए तखरीब का काम करने वाले की हम कभी भी हिमायत नहीं कर सकते हैं, चाहे उस की कितनी ही इज्जत हो और वह चाहे कितना बूढ़ा या पुराना हो। आज हमारी जो इकानोमिक कन्डीशनज हैं, जिस क्राइसिस से हम गुजर रहे हैं, उस को देख कर तो हम समझते हैं कि ऐसे लोगों को एक तरफ रख देना चाहिए और यूथ को खुद आगे आ कर इकानोमिक कन्डीशनज को दुस्त करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए।

आखिर इन बातों का क्या मतलब है कि सब पड़ना बन्द कर दें, घेराव किया जाये, पत्थर मारे जाये, होटलों पर कब्जा किया जाये। ये बातें हमें कहीं नहीं ले जायेगी। इसलिए हमारे दोस्त विहार की मिसाल देकर अपने को छोटा न बनायें। वे तखरीब की तरफ जा रहे हैं। आज मुल्क की तरक्की के लिए तामीर की जरूरत है।

[श्री दरबारा सिंह]

जहाँ तक इस इश्यू का ताल्लुक है, मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से कहूँगा कि वह इस को कनसिडर करे और इस के प्रोजेक्टेड कांज़ को देखे, तो इस में से कोई न कोई अचूका रास्ता निकल सकता है। यह मबाल ऐसा नहीं है कि इस को थोड़ा अट्ट कर दिया जाये। इस को कनसिडर करने की जरूरत है। इस बिल को डा० पाडेय लाये है जो ओपोजीशन में है। जो कोई भी लेक चीज लाये, हम उस की तारीफ करते है।

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Bill has raised a discussion which,—if I am not using a strong word,—is more akin to what one may term as 'slogan-mongering'.

Now, it is very easy for one to say: Give right of voting to an 18 year old boy or girl. It is still easier to say, give him right to be elected and to be a representative.

Then, the next person will turn round and say, why this should be 18, why not 16, what is wrong with a boy of 16 or a girl of 16. The next man will ask, why can this not be 14 and so on. We should know what is the basis concept behind right of voting and right to be elected which is followed by some of the countries. Of course, a slogan was raised in one of the western countries and I think they have reduced I will come to this later. But so far as slogan-mongering is concerned, there is no end of competition and if one says 18 the other would say 16 and the third one will say 14. And there is no end to competition in slogan-mongering for bringing it to 16 or 14 or even 12.

The basic point which we should remember is this, that our nation wants its youth to have a sense of responsibility and devotion and dedication to work and we must first educate our younger generation. That is the basic point.

Age of entry in most of the university is 18. A person who is less than 17 years is not permitted to sit in the matriculation examination. A boy or a girl who has just appeared in matriculation examination is in the threshold of what you may call 'learning stage'. At that stage, one has to devote himself to the art of learning which will enable him to serve the country and also to make a living for himself and his family. If you permit him to devote himself for political purposes, for a temporary purpose of course, you will succeed yourself. But, in the long run, you will only do disservice to the generation of our country. The objective of the legislation is to have a generation and to make an effort to build that generation which, in the long run, builds up a nation. Therefore, what I submit is that instead of reducing the age you should extend it so that he not only learns the basic methods of building a nation and he should also be able to make a living himself—that is learning the art of living also. I have a grievance here. If you lower this age of a person, that does not give him a chance to make a career for himself. That is one of the reasons why today you find more and more of corruption in the country. A representative should learn how to make a living for himself and his family. Nobody can be sure whether he will be returned next time in the election. What happens is this. You give a chance to the person in a very early age to get elected. Suppose he loses in the next election. He has nothing to stand on. You have to see that he is resourceful otherwise there will only be corruption. I suggest that you make it a condition for a representative to have a source of living which will enable him to stand in bad times so that he can look after himself. He should have resources for that purpose. That is one reason for the corruption if you encourage reduction in the age of a voter. You should bring a bill and say that unless a person has a source of living either as a farmer or as a professional

man or some other means of living, he should not fight for an election. If you do it, then you will see that corruption in the country will go down. As long as you permit the people who have no other sources of living to come here and if you encourage that, you will find that every day the corruption will go up. And you will never be able to eradicate that at all. The only way to eradicate the corruption in the country is this. You should see to it that the people learn how to make their living for themselves. Only they should come in and not those who have no other source or who are only taking the politics as a career. You should discourage this if a youth or any person comes to politics only for the purpose of making it as his career. It should be his duty to serve his country. He should come here with the object of doing his duty to the country. Normally, a man can do his duty only if he has the source will happen to him after the term of will happen to him after five years. He will always think, if he has no other source of income, as to what will happen to him after the term of five years. He will never do his duty to the country.

Therefore, I submit that the age of voting should be such and at that age, a person should be able to start making a living for himself. That should be the age of voting at which he may be able to get himself elected. If he has the source of income to make a living for himself and for his family, he knows what is right or what is wrong.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If this is done then only pensioners will be able to come here?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: I do not think so. This is an outmoded concept.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Tellicherry): If you do that, then only landlords will come forward here.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: My learned friend, please correct yourself. He is interested in giving slogans. If I come forward with concrete suggestions, he will accuse me that I am supporting the capitalists or I am a reactionary, this and that. What I am saying is this. The people who have the source of living or who have learnt to make a living alone should come in the House so that they do not look forward to this when there is bad time and when they are not returned to the House. They should not be thrown on the road if they are not returned. They should be able to make a way of living. If they only depend on the membership of the House, then you will only encourage them to become corrupt—they may not necessarily become corrupt but there is a chance of their becoming corrupt.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chandrappan, the hon. Member is not against the age factor. He is only on the point of resource factor.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: That is why if you make a person after thirty to thirty-five years then he would have learnt the art as to how to make a living. This will help reduce corruption also. We in this House should not indulge in slogan mongering and ruin the generations one after another. We have already done a lot of harm to the coming generations. For heaven sake give constructive suggestions so that the future generations do not say that this generation for their own considerations ruined the nation.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (ट ट) :
सभापति जी मैं केवल एक बात अपने उन मित्रों
में पूछना चाहता हूँ जो 18 वर्ष के
नवजवानों को मतदान का अधिकार किसो न
किसी बहाने नहीं देना चाहते। अभी अभी
माननीय सदस्य महाजन जी ने बताया कि
18 वर्ष अगरे उम्र ही जायेंगे और उ को
वोट देने का अधिकार हो जायगा तो अष्टा-

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

चार को बढ़ावा मिलेगा। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तो उन्हें वोट देने का अधिकार नहीं है :

श्री विक्रम महाजन : आप ने समझा नहीं। मैं ने यह कहा कि 18 साल कर देगे तो उन का ध्यान पार्लिटिकम में चला जायगा और वे अच्छी तरह पढ़ लिख नहीं सकेंगे, देश की सेवा नहीं कर सकेंगे। भ्रष्टाचार के बारे में मैंने कहा था कि जो लोग एलेक्शन लड़ते हैं वे अपना खाने पीने का बन्दोबस्त पहले कर ले तब एलेक्शन लड़ें . . . (व्यवधान)

श्री जलंदर मिश्र : क्या उन का प्रधान मंत्री चुनाव लड़ने जब आई तो उस के पहले उन्होंने अपने खाने पीने का इतजाम कर लिया था, कोई धनवा बरती थी ? (व्यवधान)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं यह कह रहा था कि जो लोग यह तर्क देते हैं कि अटानार को बढ़ावा मिलेगा या उन की बुद्धि परिपक्व नहीं होती है, इसीलिये वे नहीं निर्णय या नहीं बात नहीं कर सकेंगे। इस के बारे में मैं उन मित्तों में यह सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब अंग्रेजी साम्राज्य का मुकामना मेरी तरह का दस वर्ष का बच्चा कर सकता है और हजारों लाखों नाजवानों ने 16 वर्ष की आयु में, 14 वर्ष की आयु में, 18 वर्ष की आयु में आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ी, क्या उस समय उन की बुद्धि इस मामले में परिपक्व नहीं थी कि हमारे देश को आजाद होना चाहिये? बिलकुल परिपक्व थी कि यहाँ से लूटेरो को जाना चाहिये। उस समय बंटीक थे क्यों कि गांधी जी थे। शायद आप नहीं थे उस समय, आप रहते तो कहते कि हम तुम को आजादी की लड़ाई में भाग नहीं लेने देंगे क्योंकि तुम अपरिपक्व हो, तुम विवेक से काम नहीं लेते हो। लेकिन उन्होंने अपने देश की आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ी, उस में हिस्सा लिया और दुनिया के तमाम देशों का इतिहास है,

छोट छोटे नौजवान बच्चों ने अपने देश के लिये कुर्बानिया की और उन को आप यह अधिकार नहीं देना चाहते

श्री विक्रम महाजन : रूस में क्या उम्र है ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है 18 वर्ष है।

श्री विक्रम महाजन : पार्लियामेंट में झूठ बोलते है ? . . . (व्यवधान) 25 है।

SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI: You do not know that.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: I will bring the book from the library and you will have to apologise.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: It is 18 in Russia and in so many other countries.

MR CHAIRMAN: Mr Mahajan you can go to the library and bring your book.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं यहाँ कह रहा था कि तरह तरह के गलत तर्क दे कर लोग नौजवानों को इस अधिकार से वंचित रखना चाहता है। हर इलेक्शन में हम लोग देखते हैं कि प्रारंभ उनसे नाम लेते हैं, वे आप के लिये, मंत्रियों के लिये, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के लिये वोट मांगते हैं अगर उन को वोट मांगने का अधिकार है प्रारंभ उस समय उन की बुद्धि ठीक है तो जब वोट देने की बात कही जाती है, तो कहा जाता है कि उन की बुद्धि परिपक्व नहीं है—यह क्या तरीका है। व वोट माग सकते है, आजादी की लड़ाई में हिस्सा ले सकते थे और अभी हाल में आप उन को प्रदर्शन के लिये यहाँ लाये पर वोट नहीं दे सकते आप राइट रिपेक्शनरीज से लड़ना चाहते हैं हम भी लड़ना चाहते हैं ठीक है कि हर मामले में मैं मिश्रा जी के साथ नहीं हूँ लेकिन बहुत से मामलों में उनके साथ हूँ—अगर अकाल की बात हो तो हम सब साथ हैं—दुनिया के बहुत

सारे मुल्कों में 18 साल की आयु को मान लिया गया है, मतदान । अधिकार दिया गया है—तो यहाँ उन को ये अधिकार क्यों नहीं दिया जा रहा है। यहाँ तरह-तरह की बातें बह कर आज नौजवानों को कसाया जा रहा है—मैं आप को बतला देना चाहता हूँ वे अब चुन नहीं रहेगे, अपने अधिकारों के के लिये लड़ेंगे।

वे आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ने के लिये ठीक थे, आप के लिये वोट मांगने के लिये ठीक हैं, नारे लगाने के लिये ठीक है, देश जो भी बुराई और खराबियाँ हैं उन के खिलाफ आवाज उठाने के लिये ठीक है। आप स्वयं कहते हैं कि देश में बहुत तरह की बुराईयाँ हैं, उन के खिलाफ लड़ो, वे समाजवाद वा नारा लगा सकते हैं, अप्टाचार के खिलाफ लड़ सकते हैं, लैंड रिफॉर्म के लिये देहान के नौजवानों को बाजी लगा सकते हैं, लेकिन उन का जो सबसे बड़ा अधिकार है, उस अधिकार में अनेका तर्क देकर आप उन्हें अलग करना चाहते—है क्या यह ठीक है ?

पाण्डे जी और उन की पार्टी में हमारे अनेका मतभेद हो सकते हैं लेकिन आज उन वा यह बिल बहुत मौजूबिल है और बहुत ठीक समय पर आया है। आज हिन्दुस्तान वा नौजवान वोट के अधिकार का नारा लगा रहा है, पाण्डे जी के नौजवान भी नारे लगा रहे हैं, आप के नौजवान भी नारे लगा रहे हैं, मिश्रा जी के नौजवान भी नारे लगा रहे हैं—किसी नौजवान में भी इस सवाल पर कोई मतभेद नहीं है। लेकिन आप गद्दी में चिपके रहना चाहते हैं, बूढ़े लोग आज इन नौजवानों को आगे आने का मौका नहीं देते। मैं तो इस बिल का हूँ कि दो बार से ज्यादा एक आदमी को पार्लियामेंट में आने का अधिकार नहीं होना चाहिए, हमें नौजवानों के लिए जगह

खाली करनी चाहिए, वे आयेगे तो देश आगे बढ़ेगा, उन के अन्दर ताजा खून है, कुछ काम कर के दिखाने की तमना है।

शुक्ला जी, इस समय यहाँ मौजूद नहीं है, वे बोल गये कि 18 वर्ष के नौजवानों को वोट का अधिकार नहीं मिलना चाहिए। अगले इलैक्शन में किसी भी नौजवान को उन के लिए काम नहीं करना चाहिए . . .

SHRI R. V. BADE (Khargone): May I point out that in Russia also all citizens, both men and women who have reached the age of 18 have the right to vote with the exception of persons certified....

MR CHAIRMAN: Let him show it to Shri Vikram Mahajan.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री सभापति महोदय, शासन दल की तरफ से जो भी दलीलें इस बिल के विरोध में दी गई हैं, वे गलत हैं। अब मौका आ गया है, आप नौजवान को रोक नहीं सकते, आप उन को अधिकार दीजिए, ताकि वे अपने अधिकारों वा सदुपयोग कर सकें। आप और हम उन को यह सीख दें कि वे देश में समाजवाद को मजबूत करने के लिए लड़ें, राइट रिप्रेजेंटेशन के खिलाफ, सम्प्रदायवाद के खिलाफ लड़ें देश की दूसरी बुराईयों के खिलाफ लड़ें, लेकिन साथ साथ आप उनको मताधिकार दीजिए। इसलिए मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करते हुए सरकार से मांग करना चाहता हूँ—अगर आप को कोई कठिनाई है इस बिल को स्वीकार करने में, तो इसी सेशन में दूसरा बिल लाइये, या वायदा कीजिए कि अगले सेशन में जो नवम्बर में होगा, आप दूसरा बिल लायेंगे ताकि आज नौजवानों के मन में जो शंका है कि आप उन्हें यह अधिकार नहीं देना चाहते, वह दूर हो सके और उन को यह अधिकार मिल सके, ताकि वे भी एक नये हिन्दुस्तान को बनाने में, देश

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

समाजवाद और जनतन्त्रीय प्रणाली को मजबूत बनाने में अपनी भूमिका बढ़ा कर सक। हिन्दुस्तान, के नोजवानों में ज्यादातर गरब किसानों मजदूरों और मेहनतकश लोगों के बच्चे हैं, पूँजीपतियों के लड़के इन ग्रान्दों-लोगों में हिस्सा नहीं लेते हैं। इसलिए यह अधिकार उस को प्रवश्य मिलना चाहिए ताकि व एक नया समाज बना सकें और हम को भी यह गर्व हो कि हमारे नये नोजवान देश को सही रास्त पर ल जा रहे हैं।

SHRI NIMBALKAR (Kolhapur): First of all, I want to thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak.

I am very much for this Bill, though I do not agree with the arguments put forward either from this side or from the other side. I do not, for instance, agree with the argument that because in the socialist countries 18-year olds and above are allowed to vote, therefore we must have the same thing in our country. In the socialist countries of which people are speaking, even if unborn babies were allowed to vote, the result would be the same. So to say that the 18-year olds in our country should be brought into the voters' list just because it is so in the socialist countries is an argument I do not accept.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Nobody argued like that.

SHRI NIMBALKAR: If you say that 18-year olds are also allowed to vote in socialist countries...

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN..... and in many other countries.

SHRI NIMBALKAR: If you say that, it becomes an argument. Prof. Mavalankar should at least agree with me on that.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Shri Mahajan challenged Shri Shastri by saying that in the socialist countries

they have still no vote at the age of 18. But Shri Mahajan is wrong. In Russia, for instance, the vote is given at the age of 18.

SHRI NIMBALKAR: That is apart. What Shri Mahajan wanted to say was different. If I were in the Opposition benches, I would have agreed with him on one point. But that is not the point. Let us consider our country and our society. What Shri Mahajan wanted to say was this. If I were given food as a voter, as an MP and if I cease to be an MP I cannot exist and my food will not be there, then it is a sort of pressure on me and as an MP I will not think freely. I will not be able to express my thoughts freely. If I am the member of a particular party, I will not have the courage to tell the party if it is going wrong. This was the point he wanted to make. There is nothing more than that.

I do not agree that that should be the main point for saying 'no to the 18 year olds. That is not the point either. I cannot agree with him that that should be made a point for saying 'no'. What I am trying to say is that what he said is not entirely wrong.

The real reason for me for supporting this lies in the census that was taken in 1970-71. It is a very interesting revelation. Our country is young in every sense. If you see the census figures, one third of the population of our country is below the age of 15; more than half the population are below the age of 20. Now, I ask; if you are going to have majority government here, should not the majority of the people be allowed to vote? If you will not allow people of 18 to vote, it means the majority are not voting for you. Then we are not coming here with a majority vote. In any case, we do not come with a majority vote, of the majority that is allowed to vote. This is a very basic point. I would say that the Government should definitely accept this because, surely, where is

democracy if the majority of the people are not allowed to vote? Even when a minority is allowed to vote, from that minority probably a minority comes into power. This should not be the case. This is the basic and the valid point why we should bring down the voting age to 18. It is not an argument to say that at 18 we get married and we do this or that at 18. If that were so, 16 is the minimum age for girls to marry and you can as well argue that girls should get voting right at 16. The real argument is, we should be proud that our country is young in every sense. This is one point on which there can be no difference of opinion. We would like to represent this country in the real sense. That is the main reason why we should reduce the voting age to 18.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA (Khammam): Sir, I agree that our country is a young country. It is at the same time a very ancient country. It was said that some western countries have given the right to vote at 18. Due to climatic and other conditions, in western countries, the mind matures later than in this country. If westerners can think of lowering the voting age to 18 why not in India, where Shankara started the erudition when he was only 13 and toured the whole country from Himalayas downwards? Vivekananda attained self-realisation very early.

Gnaneswara wrote his commentary on Bhagvad Gita at a very early age. All these died young also.

Which party can say with its hand on its heart that it is not exploiting the youth? Whenever there is some situation, they involve the youth for their own selfish purposes. None of us can claim we are free from this. The youth have a peculiar quality. They feel that something should be done. If some injustice is done, without having the patience to go into it, the youth try to sacrifice their lives like insects falling into the lamp. Is life not sweet for them?

Being young, it should be sweeter for them, but still why do they go in such large numbers and sacrifices their lives in spite of repeated warnings? How many of us here are prepared to sacrifice our lives. As we become old, we become more selfish. Therefore, to involve the young people in the elections at a young age is good for the healthy functioning of democracy.

If we accept this proposal, the increase in the number of voters will be only 40 million, which is not a very big number. Public opinion has been in favour of this measure. The newspapers have written editorials in favour of reducing the age of voting to 21. I was seeing some press cutting and I find that some parliamentary committee where Shri Jaganatharao was present has also made this recommendation.

There is one more reason why I support this measure. Out of these 40 million, about 20 million will be girls who are at the age of 18, and they will get the right of franchise. I was a staunch supporter of the prohibition of dowry. When this measure was passed I was in the Andhra Legislature. Here also I supported it. Pandit Nehru gave some rights to the women, some economic rights, by the amendment of the Hindu Succession Act. But the effect of it is that whatever little rights the girls had have been taken away. When a girl gets married at the age of 18, she has no property right. Is it for this position that the women of India fought and voted the present government to power? We voted for this government with the expectation that certain rights will be given to them. So, I would say that equal rights should be given to women.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is a very good point, a very valid point, but do not bring it in this discussion on the question of voting age.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: If we accept this proposal

[Shrimati T. Lakshminathamma]

2 crores of girls of the age of 18 will have an opportunity to influence the laws of this country.

Further, whether we agree to the partyless democracy of Shri Jaiprakash Narayan or not, certainly, all the political parties would be afraid of setting up candidates who have no reputation if young people are giving the right to vote. So, the parties will think many times before setting up their candidates. That is also an argument in favour of this proposal.

The question of the age for contesting to Parliament and State Legislatures has been discussed at great length. The question is whether it should be reduced to 21. During the Telengana movement we found that many young people were elected to the Lok Sabha. So, on all these grounds, I support this proposal.

17 hrs.

*SHRI JAGDISH BHATTACHARYA (Ghatal): Mr. Chairman. Sir, this Constitution Amendment Bill brought forward by Dr. Pandey for reducing the voting age to 18 years is a very timely step. In the discussion that has taken place in this House on this Bill, it has been seen that a large majority of those participating, has supported it. A few members have of course objected to it on various grounds. It has been stated by them that at the age of 18 the boys are mostly engaged in their studies and it will not be proper to drag them in politics at that stage. To that objection I will say that there is no justification for thinking that the boys who are interested in politics, are neglecting their studies. Further, just because they have been given the voting right it does not automatically follow that they are entering politics. Sir, elections are held at an interval of five years. If the youth of 18 earn the right to vote in those elections it does not mean that they are indulging in politics at the cost of their studies. There is no ground to imagine such a thing. More-

over, what is the percentage of educated persons among our present day voters? In our country hardly 30 per cent of the total population is literate and judging from the trend of things it can be said that at the end of the current century people from other countries will come to India to see what an illiterate person looks like because illiterate persons won't be found anywhere else on this earth. But they will be found in plenty in our country about that we are quite sure. Therefore, I do not think that so much concern need unnecessarily be shown to the educational aspect in the matter of giving voting right. Another objection that has been voiced against this Bill is that a person should have some source of income or means of earning his livelihood before he gets right of franchise. This is hardly possible at the age of 18. This objection has been raised by Shri Mahajan. In this connection I will ask that in our country what is the age at which a person is provided with certain means of livelihood? Is there any guarantee about that? In this unfortunate country many people do not get any means of livelihood throughout their life. They spend their entire life begging from door to door. Therefore, if one has to wait for some means of earning his livelihood before he gets right of voting then, I am afraid, a large number of voters will have to be removed from the voters' list. There is also no logic for saying that a person will turn corrupt or dishonest if he has no means of earning his livelihood. In our country, I believe, that they are the most corrupt persons who are quite affluent and have enough means of earning a decent living. The rich people are most corrupt but they have the voting right and it is also much easier for them to win elections.

Shri Ramavtar Shastri has justly pointed out that during our freedom struggle the majority of those who jumped into the fray and risked their lives to free this country from the

*The Original speech was delivered in Bengali.

shackless of slavery, had not attained the age of 21. Sir, 'Kshudiram' the great revolutionary embraced the gallows while fighting the alien rulers. But what was his age at that time? According to the present provisions he was not mature enough to get the right of voting? Is it not fantastic? Only the other day here we paid tributes to the memory of one of our party's leaders, Shri Hare Krishna Konar. Sir, at the age of only 16 he suffered imprisonment in the Andamans as a revolutionary in our freedom movement.

Therefore, Sir, if the youth of our country could fight in the freedom struggle and invite imprisonment and death before attaining the age of 18, if they are even today considered fit to join our Defence forces and the defence of our motherland can be entrusted to them at the age of 18, there is no justification for denying them the right of franchise at that age. Sir, many of our women attain motherhood at the age of 18. If they are fit to bear the heavy responsibility of bringing up children at that age, surely they are fit enough to bear the responsibility of electing their representatives to the State assemblies or the Parliament. Sir, if our young boys and girls get the right to vote at the age of 18, they will become conscious of their responsibility even earlier and will behave in a responsible manner. They will be more mature in their outlook and more rational in their actions. They will be conscious of their obligations to the society, because rights and obligations go together. This will go a long way in producing better citizens for tomorrow. The young people will not go astray but will devote themselves to constructive activities and responsible behaviour. Sir, I extend my full support to this Bill.

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य
मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नोतिरराज सिंह चौबरी) : इस बिल के दो पहलू हैं और दोनों की गई हैं। पहली यह है कि आर्टिकल

19 में क्लॉज एच जोड़ी जाए तकि मतदान का अधिकार फंडेमेंटल राइट्स में आ जाए। क्लॉज 3 के जरिए आर्टिकल 326 संविधान में मतदान को जो आयु 21 वर्ष है उसको घटा कर 18 वर्ष किया जाए। मैं पहले क्लॉज 2 के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। यह विषय जब संविधान तैयार किया जा रहा था, उस समय भी उठा था। इसको उठाने वाले थे स्वर्गीय श्री के एम मुंशी। संविधान सभा ने उस समय तीन कमेटियां बनाई थी। एक का नाम था फंडेमेंटल राइट्स सब कमेटी जिम के अध्यक्ष आचार्य जे वी कृपलानी थे और उसके ग्यारह सदस्य थे, जिन में श्री मसानी, राजकुमारी अमृत कौर, श्री अल्लादी कृष्णास्वामी अय्यर, श्री के टी शाह, डा० अम्बेदकर, श्री जयरामदास दौलतराम, श्री के एम मुंशी, श्री हंसा मेहता, श्री के एम पाणिकर आदि। दूसरी कमेटी जो माइनोरिटी कमेटी थी उसके चेयरमैन श्री एस सी मुखर्जी थे और उसके 34 सदस्य थे। उस कमेटी ने भी अपनी रिपोर्ट दी। दोनों में मतभेद था और राजा जी उस मतभेद के अग्रुवा थे। इसलिए तीसरी कमेटी जो कि एडवाइजरी कमेटी आन फंडेमेंटल राइट्स, माइनोरिटीज, ट्राइबल एण्ड एक्सक्लूडिड एरियाज सब को थी और इसके स्वर्गीय सरदार पटेल अध्यक्ष थे और जिम के 78 और सदस्य थे उस कमेटी ने इस पर विचार किया। उस कमेटी ने अपने 23 अप्रैल के पत्र में संविधान सभा के अध्यक्ष को लिखा कि सब बातों पर विचार करने के बाद कमेटी की यह राय है कि इस को फंडामेंटल राइट न बनाया जाये। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो बात इतनी खोज, तर्क और विचार के बाद निश्चित की गई है, उस में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होना चाहिए। इस लिए इस बिल की क्लॉज 2 में जो यह मांग की गई है कि संविधान आर्टिकल 19 में ब-क्लॉज (एच) जोड़ी जाये, मैं उजम विरोध करता हूँ।

[श्री नीतिराजसिंह चौधरी]

मैं यह भी कहना चाहत हूँ कि अभी सुप्रीम कोर्ट से जो निर्णय हुआ है, उस में संविधान के कुछ बेसिक राइट्स कहे गये हैं। उन में मतदान का राइट एक बेसिक राइट माना गया है। इस सब को देखते हुए मैं समझता हूँ कि डा० पांडेय यह स्वीकार करेंगे कि उन्होंने क्लॉज 2 में जो मांग की है, वह उचित नहीं है।

क्लॉज 3 में यह मांग की गई है कि—

सभापति महोदय : आप क्लॉज 3 मान जायें, तो वह क्लॉज 2 न जयेंगे।

श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी : मैं क्या कह रहा हूँ, यह सुन लीजिए। मैं न किसी के उत्तेजना के शब्दों से उत्तेजित हुआ हूँ और न गालियाँ देने का मुझ पर अरसर पड़ा है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : गलियाँ किसी ने नहीं दी हैं।

श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी : परोक्ष रूप से, प्रत्यक्ष रूप से नहीं। खैर, मैं इस विवाद में नहीं पड़ना चाहता हूँ। जो कुछ मुझे कहना है, वह मैं कह रहा हूँ।

क्लॉज 3 में व्यस्क मताधिकार के बदले में वालिग मताधिकार की बात कही गई है। कुछ लोगों ने बड़े मजे के साथ कह है कि जब आदमी 18 साल में शादी कर सकता है, तो वोट क्यों नहीं दे सकता है। मैं उनको केवल इतना याद दिताना चाहता हूँ कि शादी की उम्र बढ़ाने की मांग बड़े जोरों से चली है और लोग 25 और 21 साल की मांग कर रहे हैं। इस लिये अगर माननीय सदस्य इस तर्क को न रखें, तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

संसार में केवल एक देश है मेक्सिको, जहाँ यह तर्क माना गया है। वहाँ मताधिकार का हक, यदि कोई शादीशुदा हो, तो 18 साल वाले को है, और यदि शादी नहीं हुई है, तो

उसका 21 वर्ष का होना जरूरी है। संसार के बाकी देश में शादी से मताधिकार को नहीं जोड़ा गया है। हम भी न जोड़ें, तो अच्छा है।

इस वृहस के दौरान प्रोफेसर मावलंकर और डा० वी० के० आर० वी० राव ने कहा है, उसका सब सदस्यों ने उल्लेख किया है। उन्होंने जो कुछ कहा है, उस का एक अंश मैं आप की अनुमति से पढ़ देना चाहता हूँ।

Prof. Mavalankar said.

The youths in foreign countries psychologically, intellectually and emotionally are more active, responsible and advanced; our youths lag behind.

ड० वी० के० आर० वी० राव ने कहा है :

They are being politicalised but not on right lines; by giving voting rights political parties will take more serious interest in them, responsible interest more open interest in them.

मैं इससे अक्षमत नहीं हूँ। यह बात सही है कि जब किसी आदमी पर जिम्मेदारी आयेगी, तब वह बात करने में भी जिम्मेदारी महसूस करेगा। और अगर उसको गैर जिम्मेदारी से बात करना है, तो वह कुछ भी कह सकता है—उसको अगर ऊल-जलूल भी कहा जाय, तो गलत नहीं होगा। लेकिन प्रोफेसर मावलंकर ने आर० डा० राव ने भी इस संबंध में यह जो बात कही है, वह कालेजों में पढ़ने वाले युवकों के बारे में ही है। इस देश में 18 साल की आयु पर मतदान का हक देने का जो सब ल है, उसका संबंध केवल उन युवकों से नहीं है, जो कालेजों में पढ़ते हैं। अगर 18 साल के व्यक्ति को मतदान का अधिकार दिया जायेगा, तो चाहे वह युवक जगदलपुर के जंगल में रहता हो, चाहे अरावली में रहता हो, चाहे दिल्ली के आस पास के किसी गांव में रहता हो, चाहे कहीं भी हो, वह अधिकार सब को होगा। इस बारे में उनके विचार क्या हैं, इस विषय पर किसी ने कुछ नहीं कहा है। जनरल भाषा

में कहा है। प्रोफेसर मावलंकर और डा० राव ने विशयकर कलेजों में पढ़ने वाले युवकों के बारे में कहा है।

सभापति महोदय उन्होंने एडल्ट सफरेन एडल्ट क्राइज की बात कही है "एडल्ट" में सब का मतलब आ जायेगा आप किले एडल्ट कहेंगे ?

श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी : "एडल्ट" तो अभी भी हैं। माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि बालिग मत अधिकार होता चाहिए। संविधान के आर्टिकल 326 में "एडल्ट" शब्द का उपयोग किया गया है। और 21 वर्ष की आयु का जिक्र किया गया है। डा० पांडे ने कहा है कि मैजिस्ट्री एक्ट में 18 वर्ष के व्यक्ति को बालिग माना जाता है, वह कानून में मुआहिदे कर सकता है, तो उसको मतदान का अधिकार क्यों नहीं दिया जा सकता है। मैं इसको मान सकता हूँ। लेकिन जैसा कि कि मैंने कहा है,

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: If uneducated youths are given legal rights for all other purposes, why they should not be given the rights for this purpose also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the definition of an adult and why do you say that an adult as far as the voting right is concerned, begins at the age of 21. This is the question that has been raised.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHURY: If you read Art. 326 you will find the definition of 'adult'. The constitution makers felt that one who has completed twenty one years of age shall be entitled to vote. That is the interpretation of Art. 326. A person, after completing 18 years of age becomes major under the Indian Majority Act. If that is so why he should not be given the right of vote at the age of 18. That was the point raised by Dr. Pandeya.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: A person who is 21 years is an adult for voting. For other purposes the age is 18. According to our Constitution one who is 21 years of age is an adult and who is less than that is not. Is this the argument?

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHURY: I am only saying that as far as a plain reading of Art. 326 itself goes, the framers of the Constitution felt at that time that a person must be 21 years of age when only he should be given the voting right. I am only saying that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mavalankar, he is only relying on Art. 326.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHURY: I am not going into the dictionary meaning of the word 'adult'.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He agrees, Mr. Mavalankar, that for other purposes it is 'yes' and for voting purposes it is 'No'.

श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी : चेयरमैन, साहब, मुझे जो कहना है, वह मैं कह रहा हूँ। अर्थ लगाने वालों को स्वतंत्रता है कि जो अर्थ वे लगाना चाहें वे लगायें।

रवि ठाकुर ने गीताजलि लिखी। उसके बाद वह जर्मनी में गये। वहाँ कहीं एक सज्जन गीताजलि पढ़ा रहे थे। उन्होंने रवि ठाकुर से कहा कि मैं गीताजलि पढ़ा रहा हूँ, आप आइये, सुनिये, मैं ठीक पढ़ा रहा हूँ या गलत पढ़ा रहा हूँ। उन्होंने उसका एक अर्थ बताया और उसके बारे में रवि ठाकुर से पूछा। सुनने के बाद रवि ठाकुर बोले कि मेरे मन में तो यह कल्पना नहीं थी, लेकिन इसका यह अर्थ जरूर हो सकता है।

इस लिये मैं कह रहा हूँ कि जिस ने जो अर्थ लगाना हो, वह लगाये। मुझे जो कहना है वह मैं कह रहा हूँ।

मत देने के लिये आयु कितनी हो, यह बात आज ही खड़ी नहीं हुई है। यह बात

[श्री नीति राज सिंह चौधरी]

बार इस सदन में आई है और इस पर विचार हुआ है। शासन ने इस बारे में हर तरह से जांच की है और इस पर विचार किया है। माननीय सदस्य मानेंगे कि इस प्रश्न का संबंध केवल केन्द्र से नहीं है, बल्कि इसका संबंध प्रदेशों से भी है और इस को भ्रमल में लाने की सब जिम्मेदारी प्रदेशों पर है। मैं जो आंकड़े दे रहा हूँ, उससे यह स्पष्ट हो जायेगा।

यदि मतदान की आयु 21 वर्ष से घटाकर 18 वर्ष की जाये, तो अपनी जनसंख्या के अनुसार 5 करोड़ से ऊपर मतदाता बढ़ेंगे। चूँकि 800 मतदाताओं के लिये एक पोलिंग स्टेशन होता है, इस लिए 40 हजार से ऊपर मतदान केन्द्र बढ़ेंगे। एक पोलिंग स्टेशन पर पाच आदमी मतदान की व्यवस्था को रखते हैं। इस तरह दो लाख से ऊपर आदमियों की आवश्यकता होगी। इसी तरह सुरक्षा के लिये भी अधिक आदमियों की जरूरत पड़ेगी।

ये सब व्यवस्थाएँ स्टेट्स को करनी होंगी। इस समय हम कोई निर्णय करने और अंगे चल कर दिक्कत हो, यह गलत बात है। इस लिये स्टेट्स से पूछा जाना चाहिए कि इस विषय में उनकी क्या राय है, उनका क्या कहना है। जब तक उनके उत्तर नहीं आ जाते हैं, तब तक कोई निश्चय या निर्णय करना समभव नहीं है। यह बात स्टेट्स को रेफर की जानी चाहिए और उनके उत्तर की प्रतीक्षा की जानी चाहिए।

इस संबंध में श्री सेन-बर्मा, भूतपूर्व मुख्य चुनाव अधिकारी, का उल्लेख किया है। हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में उनका एक इन्टरव्यू छपा था। इन्टरव्यू के पहले भाग में उन्होंने कुछ कहा है और दूसरे भाग में कुछ कहा है। मैं उस विवाद में नहीं पड़ना चाहता हूँ। मैं खुद कह रहा हूँ कि यह बात संभव है, मगर इस बारे में केन्द्र ही अकेले नहीं कर सकता है। इस संबंध में प्रदेशों की भी राय लेनी होगी। जब उन पर जिम्मेदारी डालनी है, तो उनकी स्वीकृति लेना भी आवश्यक है।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : इतने बड़े मसले को राज्य सरकारों पर छोड़ना मैं समझता हूँ कि ठीक नहीं होगा।

सभापति महोदय : वे छोड़ नहीं रहे हैं, सलाह ले रहे हैं।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : किस लिये सलाह ले रहे हैं? खर्चा पड़ेगा तो क्या उनको ज्यादा खर्चा करना पड़ेगा? खर्चा जो यह सरकार करती है वह अपने पैसे से करती है या जनता के पैसे से और बांटरो के पैसे से करती है? खजाना तो हम लोग देते हैं, जनता देती है। जनता के पैसे से इतना काम करना पड़ता है ना इनका दिमाग क्या खराब हो रहा है?

SHRI P G MAVALANKAR Do we understand that the Government of India is in favour of this proposal for lowering the voting age from 21 to 18, and that the State Governments have been asked to give their views?

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY I am saying the matter on examination was found to involve a lot of expenditure and the State Governments have to be asked and referred to

SHRI C M. STEPHEN (Mewatpuzia) The hon. Minister is putting reliance on Article 326 for the purpose of equating adults with 21 years of age. Article 326 reads.

“... every person who is a citizen of India and who is not less than twenty-one years of age on such date as may be fixed in that behalf by or under any law made by the appropriate Legislature....”

That is to say supposing the law passed by the legislature says for the purpose of election 1974 supposing we say in the year 1976 any person who will be 21 years of age two years after the date of election will be entitled to vote because the date is given free to the legislators. The date on which you must be 21 years is left for the legislators to be fixed. It is not stated that

the date must be prior to the date of election. The legislators can fix a date subsequent to the date of election.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: That was not the point. The point was something else. It was in some other connection that Article 326 was referred to.

श्री-सुभाषी नारायण पांडेय: इसके बाद बहस के दौरान यह भी कहा गया कि मतदान की प्रणाली क्या हो, कैसी हो, उसका इस बिल से संबंध नहीं है। लोगो ने कहा कि यह लिस्ट सिस्टम हो, प्रोपोर्शनल रेप्रेजेंटेशन हो, जिन लोगो ने कहा मैं उनसे पूछूँ कि क्या उनके दल ने भी इस सिस्टम को एडॉप्ट किया है? लेकिन इस बिल से इसका संबंध नहीं है, इसलिए मैं इसके बारे में कुछ नहीं कहना।

हमारे दल के भाई चिन्तामणि पाण्डेयजी ने कहा कि रास्ते दो तरह के हो सकते हैं—एक रस्ता साधारण तौर से हमारा बल हुआ और एक कम चला हुआ, लेस ट्रेवेलिंग था। चिन्तामणि पाण्डेयजी और हमारे साथी सब जानते हे कि कांग्रेस एक ऐसी मन्था रही है जिसने हमेशा वह रास्ता अपनाया है जहा पर लोग नहीं जाते थे, यानी लेस ट्रेवेलिंग पाथ पर लोग हमें ले गये है। जो कठिनाईया है वह मैंने समझे रखी और मैं पांडेय जी से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि पहले भाग को तो स्वीकार नहीं किया जा सकता, वह भी इससे सहमत होंगे और दूसरे भाग में कठिनाईयो को देखते हुये इस समय वे अपने इस बिल को वापस लेंगे। (इति)

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : सभापति महोदय, मैं प्रार्थना करूँगा कि समय थोड़ा सा बढ़ा दिया जाय।

सभापति महोदय : साढ़ पांच के बाद तो बढ़ाया नहीं जा सकता और इस पर इतनी

बर्बादी हो गई है, इसके शुरू में आपने इतना सुन्दर भाषण दिया है और बाकी सब लोगो ने भी बोल लिया है तो अब इसको ज्यादा लम्बा न करके सारांश में कह बीजिये।

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : सभापति महोदय, मैं सदन के सभी सदस्यों का अत्यंत आभारी हूँ जिन्होंने इस विधेयक का हार्दिक समर्थन किया है। दो तीन माननीय सदस्यों ने कुछ दबे शब्दों में विरोध किया है लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि उन्होंने कोई तर्क उस के पीछे दिये हों या उन के तर्क बड़े महत्वपूर्ण रहे हो, ऐसी बात नहीं है। उनके तर्क भी इस प्रकार के थे कि जिन के कारण वे चाहते तो जरूर है कि किसी प्रकार से वॉटिंग एज कम की जाय लेकिन केवल विरोध मात्र करने के लिये उन्होंने इस तरह के कुछ कारण प्रस्तुत किए। माननीय मंत्री जी ने भी, जो मैं ने तर्क दिये उनका कोई स्पष्ट रूप से उत्तर नहीं दिया। मैंने यह कहा था कि पैटीगम कमेटी जो इसी हाऊस की मंत्री है, जिमने अपना मत व्यक्त किया है उसके बारे में मंत्री महोदय का क्या कहना है? मंत्री महोदय ने एक शब्द भी उसके बारे में नहीं कहा। मैंने फिर कहा था कि जस्टिस सेलेक्ट कमेटी ग्रान एनेक्शन लाज ग्रेडडेट विल, ने यह भी कहा है, उसने अपनी यूनानिमस राय दी है कि इस तरह में आर्टिकल 326 का मशोधन होना जरूरी है सरकार संशोधन करे। उस के बारे में भी मंत्री महोदय ने कुछ नहीं कहा है मैं समझता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी के पक्ष में यह उचित नहीं है कि अपने ही सदन की दो महत्वपूर्ण समितियों इस प्रकार की राय व्यक्त करें और उसके बारे में कुछ बात यहा पर न करे। जहा तक माननीय मंत्री जी न अपना दूसरे तर्क रखें है उन में भी कोई ऐसे तर्क नहीं है जो कोई समाधान प्रस्तुत करते हो। आज सम्पूर्ण विश्व में जहां भी देखें इस प्रकार की स्थिति बन रही है कि मतदान की ग्रायु कम की जाय और मतदान की ग्रायु प्रत्येक देश धीरे धीरे कम करता जा रहा है। आज ही सूचना प्राप्त हुई है कि लण्डन बर्ष में अपने

[श्री लक्ष्मण नारायण प. डेय]

मतदान की आयु 21 वर्ष से हटा कर के 18 वर्ष कर देना है। अभी फ स से भी इस प्रकार की सुचना प्राप्त हुई थी। तो केवल यह कह देना कि अभी हमारी परिस्थिति ऐसी नहीं है कोई अर्थ नहीं रखता। प्रदेश सरकारों की राय का ध्यान कहीं नहीं, मैं इस संबंध में केवल मिलन डू की सरकार का उल्लेख करूंगा। मिलन डू के मुख्यमंत्री कर्मानिधि की तरफ से वह सुझाव प्राप्त हुआ था कि वे चाहते हैं कि मतदान की आयु घटा कर 21 से 18 वर्ष की आयु और इस के लिये भारत के सभी प्रदेशों के मुख्य मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन बुलाकर इस का निर्णय लिया जाय। तो वह भी इस के पक्ष में हैं। तो मैं नहीं समझता कि किसी राज्य सरकार को भी कोई विमति इस में हो सकती है। और राज्य सरकारों ही को भी इस में आने की आवश्यकता भी नहीं है। यह तो केन्द्रीय सरकार का विषय है। चुनाव का सारा विषय केन्द्रीय सरकार का विषय है। केन्द्रीय सरकार यह निर्णय करती है और माननीय मंत्री जी अपने तर्कों द्वारा किसी भी माननीय सदस्य को संतुष्ट करने में सफल नहीं हुये हैं।

उन्होंने कहा है कि आर्टिकल 326 के अन्दर एडल्ट सफरेज की बात की गई है और उस में 21 वर्ष रखा गया है। लेकिन इंडियन मेजोशिट्टी ऐक्ट, पार्टनरशिप ऐक्ट, हिन्दू मैरिज ऐक्ट तथा और दूसरे ऐक्ट्स के अन्दर जो एडल्ट की व्याख्या की है क्या उस को आप स्वीकार नहीं करते? यदि संविधान के अनुसार या संविधान की मंशा के अनुसार जैसा कि मंत्री जी तर्क दे रहे हैं, यह मान लिया है कि एडल्ट का अर्थ 21 वर्ष है तो आप के दूसरे कानून क्या निरर्थक हैं? अर्थात् संविधान द्वारा समर्थित नहीं हैं? या संविधान की भावना के विपरीत हैं? यदि इस प्रकार आप मानते हैं तो परस्पर विरोधाभास खड़ा हो जायगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय का भी ऐसा आशय नहीं है और वे स्वीकार

करते हैं कि एडल्ट की एज 18 वर्ष है और संविधान के निर्मात्रों की भी यही मंशा थी कि 18 वर्ष में एडल्ट हो जाता है। लेकिन उन समय की परिस्थितियों में वे 21 वर्ष की आयु वालों को ही यह अधिकार देना चाहते थे, उस से कम की आयु वाले को नहीं देना चाहते थे, किन्तु आज हमारी आजादी के 25-26 वर्ष पुरे हो गए हैं, प्रजातंत्र की मान्यताएं हमारी खड़ी हो गई हैं, लोग प्रजातंत्र को समझने लगे हैं और आज युवक खड़ा हुआ है, अपने अधिकार के लिए बलपूर्वक मांग कर रहा है कि हमको अधिकार यह मिलना चाहिए। माननीय सदस्य तथा अर्थ-शास्त्री डा०बी. के आर०बी. राव और शिक्षा शास्त्री माननीय मावलंकर जी जैसे और दूसरे लोगों ने भी, यूनिवर्सिटीज के वाइस चांसलर्स तथा देश के प्रसिद्ध शिक्षा शास्त्रियों ने, सबने एक मत से कहा है कि वोटिंग एज कम की जानी चाहिए। लेकिन माननीय मंत्री जी ने इन बातों की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया है। आज वह युवक जगा है, अपना अधिकार ले कर रहेगा और जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य डागा जी ने कहा है जो आप के ही दल के हैं कि आप प्रेम से नहीं देते, प्यार से नहीं देते तो युवक तो इतना सजग और सचेत है कि वह बलपूर्वक अपने अधिकार को प्राप्त कर के रहेगा। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे लिए उचित है हम उस को यह अधिकार सहर्ष दें। यह मांग समय की मांग है। इससे प्रजातंत्र को बल मिलेगा भारत के नवनिर्माण की दिशा में यह एक सही कदम होगा।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं समझता हूँ कि सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने इस का समर्थन किया है और मंत्री महोदय भी इसे स्वीकार करेंगे। वे पुनः विचार करें और अपनी स्वीकृति प्रदान करें। सदन से भी मैं इसे स्वीकार करने की प्रार्थना करूंगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Would the hon. Mover like to press his Bill or would he consider withdrawing it?

DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA: I shall press it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Mover is not willing to consider withdrawal ...

AN HON. MEMBER: Let it be decided by voice vote.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This being a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, it cannot be decided by voice vote. I shall have to have the Lobbies cleared and we shall have to have a division. Therefore, I am asking him whether in view of what the hon. Minister has stated he would like to ask for leave of the House to withdraw his Bill.

DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA: I want to ask one question of the Minister. Would he agree to circulate the Bill for eliciting public opinion?

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no amendment.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: You have suggested a good compromise formula.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: You, Mr. Chairman, had made a suggestion. Let Dr. Pandeya accept the first point and let Government accept the second point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has not accepted that offer.

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: I am pressing it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the lobbies be cleared. Voting has to be by division.—Lobbies have been cleared.

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration".

The Lok Sabha divided.

Division No. 8] [17.37 hrs.

Bade, Shri R. V.

Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri

Chandrappan, Shri C. K.

Durairasu, Shri A.

Mavalankar, Shri P. G.

Mehta, Shri P. M.

Misra, Shri Janeshwar

Monanty, Shri Surendra

Mukherjee, Shri Samar

Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarain

Pradhan, Shri Dhan Shah

Shastri, Shri Ramavatar

Yadav, Shri G. P.

NOES

Arvind Netam, Shri

Barman, Shri R. N.

Barua, Shri Bedabrata

Barupal, Shri Panna Lal

Basappa, Shri K.

Basumatari, Shri D.

Bist, Shri Narendra Singh

Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh

Daga, Shri M. C.

Darbara Singh, Shri

Deshmukh, Shri K. G.

Dixit, Shri Jagdish Chandra.

Doda, Shri Hiralal

Gavit, Shri T. H.

Gopal, Shri K.

Gowda, Shri Pampan

Hansda, Shri Subodh

Hanumanthaiya, Shri K.

Hari Kishore Singh, Shri
Jadsja, Shri D. P.
Kadam, Shri J. G.
Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
Kulkarni, Shri Raja
Malaviya, Shri K. D.
Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
Mishra, Shri G. S.
Murnu, Shri Yogesh Chandra
Murthy, Shri B. S.
Oraon, Shri Tuna
Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand
Pandey, Shri Damodar
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
Patel, Shri Natwarlal
Patil, Shri Krishnarao
Raghu Ramalah, Shri K.
Rai. Shrimati Sahodrabai
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Surat Prasad, Shri
Rao, Shri Jagannath
Raut, Shri Bhola
Ray, Shrimati Maya
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Reddy, Shri P. Narasimha
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sarkar, Shri Kakti Kumar
Satish Chandra, Shri
Shailani, Shri Chandra
Shankaranand, Shri B.

Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Shenoy, Shri P. R.
Shivnath Singh, Shri
Shukla, Shri B. R.
Stephen, Shri C. M.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The result* of the division is: Ayes 13; Noes 59. The motion is not carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.

negatived.
The motion was ~~adopted~~.

17.38 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL

(Insertion of new article 83A)

by Shri C. K. Chandrappan

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN
(Tellicherry): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

I have introduced this Bill to seek the right to recall those members who are elected to the various legislatures.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can continue next time.

*Shri Dharnidhar Das also recorded his vote for NOES.

17 29 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

NEW SYSTEM OF STEEL DISTRIBUTION

श्री बलचन्द्र झाग (पाली) : सभा-पति महोदय, यह मेरा दुर्भाग्य है या देश का दुर्भाग्य है कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर जहाँ आयरन-और होता हो, लाइम-स्टोन होता हो, मैंगनीज होता हो, श्रम हो, सब कुछ हो, वहाँ हिन्दुस्तान में सारे सस्रार के मुकाबले 1 प्रतिशत स्टील पैदा होता है। जापान जैसा मुल्क आज 93 मिलियन टन स्टील अपने यहाँ पर पैदा करता है, जब कि 1948 में वही जापान 17 मिलियन टन पैदा करता था और हिन्दुस्तान में केवल 5.6 मिलियन टन स्टील पैदा होता है। आयरन और और दूसरी सारी चीजें होने के बावजूद भी यह हालत है। लेकिन मैं इस बात को इस समय नहीं कहना चाहता—आज जापान 93 मिलियन टन पैदा करता है, हम उस को आयरन-और एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं और हमारे देश की जो डिमांड है—6.6 मिलियन टन की उसकी भी हम पूर्ति नहीं कर सकते केवल 5.6 मिलियन टन ही उपलब्ध करा सके हैं यह बड़े दुःख की बात है। मालवीय जी, यह ठीक है कि आप बहुत भारे मिनि-स्टील-प्लांट्स लगाने की योजना बना रहे हैं, आप के दिल में इस के लिए रई है—इस वस्तु वास्तव में मुझे दूसरे विषय पर बोलना है इस लिए मैं इस में नहीं जाना चाहता इस समय मुझे केवल डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन के बारे में बोलना है मैं समझता हूँ कि मैं इस समय डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन की ज्यादा डिटेल्स में न जा कर इतना ही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सब में पहले आपने 1 मई, 1970 को डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन की एक योजना बनाई थी। आपने सारी स्टेट्स में जो इन्डस्ट्री-बाइंडेड कोटा फिक्स होता था उसको समाप्त कर दिया उसके बाद आपने उस चीज को फिर से चालू कर दिया। उसके बाद आपने अपने दूसरे नियम बनाये और स्टडी ग्रुप्स मुकर्रर

कर दिए। डिपार्टमेंटल स्टडी ग्रुप्स में नवम्बर, 1972 में रिपोर्ट दी। 1972 के बाद फिर आपने एक नयी कमेटी बना दी नवम्बर 1973 में। मार्च, 1974 में फिर आपने एक नयी बात सोचनी शुरू कर दी। तो इस तरह से बराबर आपकी कमेटीज बनती गईं। 1971 में स्टडी ग्रुप बिठाये और इंडेंटिंग प्रोसीजर को आपने रखा। फिर 1974 में नयी बात की। आपने स्पार्सिंग एथारिटी के जरिए डाइरेक्ट उनको दिलाने की कोशिश की। आप मुझे क्षमा करेंगे आपने अपनी नयी नीति पैदा कर दी और कहा कि हम हममें कुछ सुधार करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन आज आपके स्टील के एलोकेशन और अनाल्गेन्स से कितने ही लोग जो इन्डस्ट्री चलाने नहीं लेकिन वे मालदार हो गए। उन्होंने केवल स्टील का बोर्ड लगा लिया लेकिन किया कुछ भी नहीं। उन्होंने कुछ भी स्टील का प्रोडक्शन नहीं किया और दूसरी तरफ जो बिलेट्स की मिले हैं वह बन्द पड़ी हैं। इसलिए सवाल यह पैदा होता है देश के सामने सामने कि हिन्दुस्तान में सभी कुछ चीजें होते हुए भी आज स्टील की यह हालत क्यों है? स्टील का जो डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन है वह गलत क्यों है? आपने प्रापर्टी कमेटीज बना दी, ज्वाइंट प्लान्ट कमेटीज बना दी जिनका इतना लम्बा चौड़ा प्रोजेक्ट है। आपने रिजल्ट कन्ट्रोल भी रख दिये लेकिन इसका क्या असर हुआ मुझे मालम नहीं। आपकी इतनी सारी कमेटीज विधानों के बाद और इतनी स्कीमों के बाद आज भी स्टील का फेयर डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन नहीं हो रहा है। इनमें बहुत बड़ा घपला है आज हिन्दुस्तान में स्टील ब्लैक-मार्केट में मिलती है। वाम्बे में स्टेट बैंक की बिल्डिंग बनती है तो उनके पास हजारों टन स्टील पड़ा हुआ है। यह स्टील कहाँ से आता है? मालवीय जी जोकि इतने जागरूक हैं, उनके रहते ब्लैक-मार्केट में यह स्टील कहाँ से आता है? आपने स्टील एथोरिटी बनाई, मैं ज्यादा डिटेल्स में न जा नहीं सकता लेकिन मेरी समझ में नहीं आता यह स्टील डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन में घपला क्या है? हमारी एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी

ने इन सारी बातों पर ध्यान दिया है और आपका ध्यान बिलाला है? एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी ने कहा है :

"The Committee note that the steel plants take about 45 days to issue work orders after the indents are received from the Joint Plant Committee."

ज्वाइंट प्लान्ट कमेटीज में इंडेंट आने के बाद स्टील प्लान्ट्स 45 दिन का टाइम वर्क आर्डर इश्यु करने में लेते हैं। एस्टिमेट्स कमेटी ने कहा है कि यह टाइम ज्यादा है, इसको कम किया जाना चाहिए।

"The Committee are of the view that the period of 45 days for issuing work orders is excessive."

मैं इस बात को नहीं समझ पाया कि आपकी इतनी कमेटीया होने के बाद आज स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज की ऐसी हावत क्यों हो रही है। कमेटी ने कहा है

"The Committee are of the opinion that if the cost of steel material is high and the procedure more cumbersome, the small scale industries, especially these in common production with large units are at competitive disadvantage."

स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को आपका कोटा कैसे मिलता है वह भी सर्टेन नहीं है। उन लोगों को आज इस कोटे से बचिन रहना पड़ता है। इतना ही नहीं, उन्होंने इस बात का भी प्वाइन्ट आउट किया है :

"The Committee would urge upon the Government to take note of the difficulties and ensure that the new procedure of distribution of steel to small sector does not result in excessive burden or hardship."

आपके जो स्टाक-वार्डस हैं वहाँ पर डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन कैसे होता है? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ जो आपकी विलेट्स और री-रोलिंग इन्डस्ट्री हैं उनकी क्या हावत है? वह 116 हैं लेकिन उनके दो विलेट्स भी नहीं चलते हैं। उनकी

अपनी जहरत के लिए 3 मिलियन टन स्टील चाहिए लेकिन आप उनको .7 मिलियन टन स्टील भी सप्लाई नहीं कर सकते हैं

इसी तरह से जो स्कैप का मामला है उसमें भी बड़ा घपला है। आपको सोचना चाहिए कि जो मिले इसकी बल रही है उन्हें कोटा कैसे मिलता है। यह स्कैप का भी बड़ा चक्कर है। स्टाक वार्ड में अक्सर लोब बड़े लोगों ने मिले रहते हैं और अच्छे माल को स्कैप में निकाल देते हैं। बहा से लाखों टन अच्छा माल स्कैप में निकाल कर वह लोग नीलाम कर देते हैं। छोटे छोटे सैल्टन में नीलाम करने के बजाये बड़े लाट्स में स्कैप के साथ साथ अच्छे माल को भी निकाल दिया जाता है। प्रायट्री बेमिल पर इन्डस्ट्रीज को सप्लाई नहीं किया जाता। हमें इस बात की कोई इन्फार्मेशन नहीं है कि कितना परसेन्ट निकलता है और उसको कैसे डिस्ट्रीब्यूट करते हैं, कैसे वह स्टाक वार्ड में जाता है। इसी तरह से कन्ट्रोल रेट पर जो स्टील आप देते हैं इन्डस्ट्रीज को वह उसको उस काम में लाती है या नहीं, इनको कौन बाच करता है? आपने किसी को कोटा दिया तो उसका सही प्रयोग होता है या नहीं, इसको कौन देखता है? 1971 में दिल्ली हार्डकोर्ट में खरीब दो लाख टन स्कैप का मामला आया था, उस का कैसे डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन हुआ यह आज तक मान्य नहीं। आपने आश्वासन दिया था कि इसको हम डिस्ट्रीब्यूट करेगे 1971 में ही ले केन आज तक कुछ भी नहीं हुआ है। हाईकोर्ट का जजमेंट होने के बाद भी आज दो लाख टन स्कैप का क्या हुआ, उनका कैसे डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन हुआ? आप मुझे यह भी बतायें कि लोकल इस्टीमेट्स, म्युनिसिपैलिटीज, पंचायतों और गावों में रहने वाले लोगों को स्टील कैसे मिल सकता है? उनके लिए स्टील पाने का क्या रास्ता है। इसके लिए अगर कोई तरीका हो तो बतायें। इसी तरह से यह जो आपकी विलेट्स और री-रोलिंग इन्डस्ट्रीज हैं उनको स्टील किस प्रकार मिलता है, उनकी क्या समस्याएँ हैं किन्ना

स्कैप निकलता है, कैसे उसका डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन होता है और काल बाजार में वह कैसे आता है? प्रापक जो डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन का तरीका है उसके लिए हर कमेटी ने प्रापको राय दी है लेकिन फिर भी प्राप प्रापके स्टील की कंट्रोल प्रॉब्लम क्या है और उसके बाजार भाव क्या है यह बताये। जो आपने रिजनल आफिसर्स रखे हैं उन्होंने पिछले दो सालों में कितने चालान किए हैं, कितने लोगों का प्राजीक्यूशन हुआ है और कितने लोगों को मजा मिली है? पिछले दो साल में रिजनल कंट्रोलर ने कितने लोगों का चालान किया है, कितने मामलों को जांच पटताल की है। कौन देखता है कि इंतजाम ठीक होता है या नहीं। जे पी सी आपने बनाई है उसके लिए कोई गाइडलाइज की है? यदि दी है, तो कृपा करके बताइये। प्रायोगिटीज किस आधार पर आपने तय की है? एस्टीमेट कमेटी ने इन पर वडा लिखा है कि प्रायोगिटी कमेटी के लिए आपने कोई गाइडलाइज नहीं दी है। वह अपना डिमन्डीशन इस्तेमाल करती है। आपने लिखा है कि छ महीने के लिए करेंगे एनोकेशन? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि एक साल के लिए क्यों नहीं? किस तरह में फेयर डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन स्टील का हो सकता है क्या यह भी आपने देखा है? कैसे लोगों को यह आसानी से मिल सकता है? कितना स्त्रेप निकलता है और उसका डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन कैसे होता है? स्टकारार्ड आपने कहा कहा खोलें है? क्या एक ही जगह है? आपने दिल्ली में एक कमेटी बनाई है। आपने आग्र-वसन बिया था कि जिस तरह की यहा कमेटी बनी है वही ही कमेटीज डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन के लिए और भी जगह प्राप बनाएंगे? दिल्ली में यह तीन मंन्बरो की कमेटी 1971 में बनाई गई थी। क्या उसके अण्डे नतीजे निकले है? क्या इस प्रकार की कमेटीज और जगह भी बनाई जायगी, जयपुर, जोधपुर प्रावि राजस्थान के दूसरे शहरों के लिए भी बनेगी? कैसे लोकल बाईनेज को स्टील मिशेन? अयर लोगों को

यह नहीं मिलना है तो ब्लैक मार्केट में कहाँ से आ कर भवेलेबल हो जाता है।

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Pupri). I want to know first of all the rationale behind this new policy. Why has the Government felt compelled to change the old policy and has adopted a new system of distribution? What does it expect to achieve from this new policy?

My second point is why this allotment on six-monthly basis? Does the Government think that it will result in a more rational distribution? Is there not any apprehension that this allotment on six-monthly basis may affect the production itself?

Thirdly, Shri Daga asked he question as to what will be the effect of this policy on the availability of iron and steel in the black market? I want to know whether the black-marketing in steel is going to be stopped or minimised and if minimised, to what extent or whether it will be eliminated or augmented.

Finally, I want to know the effect on small-scale industries—whether they are going to get sufficient steel for their production, especially, the village industries. In the villages we have the blacksmiths and carpenters. How they are going to get steel for their use.

Finally, what about educational institutions. The UGC has permitted construction of buildings for colleges. How are the educational institutions going to get their requirements of steel?

इस्पताल और जल मंत्री (श्री के० डी० भालवीर) लोहे का जो हमारे देश में उत्पादन हो रहा है वह दुर्भाग्यवश काफी नहीं है। जब सामान काफी नहीं होता है तो उसको बितरण में दिक्कत तो आ ही जाती है। इम वक्त स्केरसिटी कडिगांच चल रही हैं। जो बिमाड है उसको सतोषजनक रीति से हम पूरा

नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। लेकिन मैं अपनी मिनिस्ट्री को यह प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी इच्छा है कि वितरण जहाँ तक हो सके उसको मतवोजनक बनाया जाए।

हमारी नीति तो आप जानते ही हैं। प्राथमिकताओं को हमने एक फेहरिस्त बनाई है। सबसे पहले तो स्टील प्रायोरिटी कमेटी जो स्टील होता है उसको डिफेंस परंपजिब के लिए देती है, जितनी उनको जरूरत होती है उसको सबसे पहले पूरा करती है। उसके बाद बिजली विभाग को हम स्टील देते हैं क्योंकि हम समझते हैं कि उसके बाद वह जरूरी है और उसका मिलना चाहिए। फिर उद्योग धंधों को, उन बड़े-बड़े उद्योग धंधों को देते हैं जो यहाँ में एक्सपोर्ट करने हैं नाकि हम विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त हो सके। हमारे ऊपर माग बहुत ज्यादा है। कुछ हद तक यह माग वृद्धि भी होती है। वास्तविकता यह है कि स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री की तरफ से हो या और जगह से हो माग हमारे ऊपर ज्यादा है। लगभग 13 मिलियन टन लोहे को चारों तरफ में माग हुई है हर स्तर से, वैयक्तिक क्षेत्रों से, प्रादेशिक क्षेत्रों से, बड़े बड़े उद्योग धंधों से और हम दे सक्ते हैं पाच साठे पाच मिलियन टन। इसलिए कुछ तो दिक्कत आ ही जाती है। हम समय-समय पर अपनी योजना में परिवर्तन भी करते रहते हैं और देखते रहते हैं कि ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाए कि लोगो को मनोष हो।

आपने स्टाक यार्ड की बात कही है। इसमें शक नहीं कि स्टाक यार्ड हमारे जो पाव है वे बड़ी-बड़ी जगहों में हैं। और भी जगह केन्द्र खोले है। और भी कई समस्याये खड़ी हो जाती है। यातायात की हो जानी है। गाड़िया नहीं मिलनी हैं। जब रेल के डिब्बे नहीं मिलते हैं तो भी इम्बैलेम हो जाता है। रेलों से मलाह मश्वरा करके उनको ठीक करने की कोशिश भी की जाती है। छोटे-छोटे उद्योग धंधों को कभी-कभी ज्यादा पैसा भी देना पड़ता है। बड़े-बड़े उद्योग धंधे खोले जाते हैं। उसमें हमें सन्तोष नहीं होता है।

एक हो तरह के काम करने वालों को कभी सीधे मिल जाती है, कभी उनको एलाटमेंट स्टाक यार्ड से हो जाती है। इसलिए कर्म-कर्मियों में विभिन्नता आ जाती है। जो कर्मिया दिखाई देती हैं उनको दूर करने के लिए समय समय पर कारवाई करते हैं। समय समय पर योजना में सुधार करते रहते हैं। पिछली मई में कलकत्ता में एक बैठक हुई थी। उस में हमने कुछ सुधारों की योजना बनाई है। कुछ तो हमने उसको स्वीकार कर लिया है और कुछ नहीं किया है। अभी तक सरकार ने उस पर पूरा निर्णय नहीं लिया है। हमारा प्रयत्न यही है कि हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा सुविधाये छोटे बनाने वालों को दे सके। प्रादेशिक सरकारों के साथ तारतम्य स्थापित करके ही ऐसा हो सकता है। जो भी हम दे सकते हैं वे और टांक से वे उसको वाटे। हमारा अनुभव यह है कि जो माग आती है प्रादेशिक सरकारों की तरफ से, उनके ऊपर जो माग आती है उनको वे हमारे ऊपर डाल देने हैं पूरी को पूरी को। उनको हम पूरी नहीं कर पाते हैं। कभी कभी इधर उधर गड़बड़ी भी हो जाती है। हमारी प्रार्थना प्रादेशिक सरकारों से यह है कि वे अपनी माग को इस तरह रखें ताकि जो कमी है उस कमी के भन्दर इम्बैलेस न हो, लोगो के माय अन्धाय न हो।

18 hrs.

श्री डागा ने कहा है कि हमारे रिजमल डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम में गड़बड़ी होती है और चालान नहीं होते हैं। ऐसी बात नहीं है। बहुत चालान होते हैं। बहुत से लोग पकडे जाते हैं, बहुतों के लाइसेंस बन्द किये जाते हैं। लेकिन फिर भी कुछ ऐसी स्थिति है, जिस में कोई न कोई सामने आ ही जाता है। हमने सैकड़ों की तादाद में लोगों को देना बन्द किया है, चालान किये हैं, मुकदमों खलाये हैं और कानून के मुताबिक हर तरह की सजा दी है। रिजमल स्टील कंट्रोलर का काम धाम तौर पर प्रणजा हुआ है, जिस की बजह से डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम में उन्नति हुई है। लेकिन

में यह तस्लीम करता हू कि वह सतोषजनक नहीं है। उस का खास कारण यह है कि हम पूरा उत्पादन नहीं कर पाते हैं।

स्लाम-स्केल इन्स्ट्रूज को जो क्वोटा मिलता है, वह भी हम सीधा देते हैं। अगर बे रोक के रोक ले जाना चाहते हैं तो हम पूरा रोक देते हैं। अगर उन्हें कम चाहिए, तो भास-पास की जगह से उन को मिलता है। इसमें दामों में फर्क हो जाता है। लेकिन उनको दाम की चिन्ता नहीं होती है। उनको लोहा चाहिए, और वे किसी तरीके से प्राप्त कर लेते हैं। हम इसमें सुधार करना चाहते हैं।

जो विलेट चाहते हैं, उन को पूरा नहीं मिल पाता है, क्योंकि जितने विलेट की जरूरत होती है, वह हम बना नहीं पाते हैं। इस समय आयरन और धीर कोयले वगैरह की जो दिककते हैं, जिनका श्री डागा ने जिक्र किया है, जब वे दूर हो जायेंगी, तो हम विलेट के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करेंगे। विलेट कम मिलता है, तो एलोकेशन हो जाता है कि विलेट का सामान किस को दिया जाय। उसमें इधर-उधर कहीं गड़बड़ी न होती हो, मैं ऐसा नहीं कह सकता हू। जिस तरह सतोषजनक रीति से वह मिलना चाहिए, वह बहुधा नहीं मिल पाता है। इसी लिए, हम बराबर सतर्क रहते हैं और कोशिश करते हैं कि हम अपनी योजना में सुधार करते रहे। पिछले जमाने में हम बार-बार बैठें हैं, हम ने विचार किया है और कुछ सुधार हुआ है, चाहे वह पिन आयरन का वितरण हो और चाहे फिनिश स्टील का।

बड़ी बड़ी इमारतों के लिए जो लोहा पा जाते हैं, वह हेर-फेर में बटना है। माननीय सदस्यों को गवर्नमेंट की पालिसी मालूम हो गई होगी कि हम बड़ी-बड़ी इमारतों के खिलाफ हैं। सीमेंट हमारे पास नहीं है और लोहा भी पर्याप्त मात्रा में नहीं है। जितना लोहा हम बाहर भेज सकते हैं, उम को भेज

कर हम फागेन एक्सचेंज पैदा करना चाहते हैं। इसलिए हम ने यह छूट दे दी है कि जो भी बाज और एगल्ज आदि लोहा बाहर भेजना चाहता है, वह भेजे। उस के लिए बहुत मात्रा आई है और वह काम शीघ्रता में हो रहा है।

हमें सतोष है कि निर्यात के लिए हमारा जो प्रबन्ध है, वह ठीक तरह से चलने वाला है। अगर हम उत्पादन बढ़ा सकेंगे, तो हम बाहर से ज्यादा पैसा भी कमा सकेंगे, दामों पर भी काबू कर सकेंगे और वितरण भा कर सकेंगे।

स्कैप की कमी है। दुनिया भर में स्कैप की कमी है। स्कैप का दाम बहुत बढ़ गया है। बाहर से स्कैप भगाने में दिक्कत हो रही है, क्योंकि वे शर्तें हम स्वीकार नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। इस लिए हमारे यहाँ जो स्कैप है, उस के लिए खीचा खींची रहती है। कलकत्ता और बम्बई वगैरह में स्कैप का एकत्रीकरण होता है। वहाँ स्कैप को प्रामेय करने के कारखाने हैं। वे बनाते हैं और बेचते हैं। कुछ पर हमारा कंट्रोल है और कुछ पर नहीं है। हम चाहते हैं कि स्कैप में बनाये हुए लोहे के वितरण पर हमारा कंट्रोल हो। हम उम को बचाना चाहते हैं।

स्कैप की कमी के कारण मयी टैकनालोजी का प्रवेश होने वाला है। वह एक लम्बी कहानी है जिस के बारे में मैं फिर कभी सदन को बनावूंगा। हम उस पर विचार कर रहे हैं।

लोहे के कारखाने एक ही जगह बन जाते हैं। हम उस का विकेंद्रीकरण करना चाहते हैं। उसकी टैकनालोजी और इकानॉमिक्स का अध्ययन किया जा रहा है। हमें धारणा है कि हम स्टील के उत्पादन का विकेंद्रीकरण कर के स्टील का उत्पादन शीघ्रता से बढ़ा सकेंगे। हम ने कोयले में स्याज आयरन बनाने की तरफ काफी प्रगति की है। हमारे यहाँ कोयले से अच्छा स्याज आयरन बन सकेगा, जिस को हम छोटी-छोटी भट्टियों में बना सकते हैं। इस के बारे में हमने बड़ी मेहनत की है और हमारी कोशिश हो रही है।

An HON. MEMBER: Have you seen the criticism regarding that?

श्री कै० डी० मालवीय : मैं ने जो ख्याल सामने रखा है, उस के बारे में कोई सीरियस, लैजिडिमेड और बेनिड क्रिटिसिज्म अभी तक श्रद्धाचारों में नहीं आई है। जब कोई नई योजना देश के सामने आती है, तो अक्सर कुछ लोग उस का विरोध मञ्चाल में कर दिया करते हैं, कुछ सिनिकनी कर देने हैं और कुछ समझ-बुझ कर भी करते हैं। मेरा निश्चित मत है कि अपनी पालिसी आँर फेमवर्क में रह कर हम स्टील इंडस्ट्री का जितना भी विकेन्ट्रीकरण कर सके, वह करें। मुझे कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि वह टैकनीक हम को मालूम हो रही है।

गुजरात में गैस से स्पाज आयरन बनने वाला है। हमारे देश में अग्ररतला में बहुत गैस मिली है। हम उस से बहुत अधिक मात्रा में स्पाज आयरन बना सकते हैं। हमारे यहाँ लो ग्रेड क्वालिटी का कोयला बहुत अधिक मात्रा में है। वह स्पाज आयरन बनाने के लिए उपयुक्त है। वह ग्रेड को बिल्कुल रीग्लेस कर देगा। लेकिन वह आज नहीं, दो चार पाच दस साल में बनने वाली चीज है। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि हम स्टील के उत्पादन में बृद्धि कर के बितरण की समस्या को सतुषेष्णक ढंग से हल कर सकते हैं। हम बाँच बाँच में कमेडियो के द्वारा मिला करेगे।

स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट के सहयोग से हम पचासवत्तो, म्यूनिसिपल कमेडियो और छोटे मकान बनाने वालों को प्राथमिकता देंगे। हमारी पालिसी यह है कि जहाँ तक हो सके, हम ऐसे लोगों को, जिनको थोड़े बहुत लोहे की जरूरत होती है, लोहा दे सकें।

श्री मलवाण्य डग्गा : दिल्ली ?

श्री कै० डी० मालवीय : मुझे दिल्ली का मालूम नहीं है। मैं मालूम करगा।

श्री मलवाण्य डग्गा : एन्टिक सेक्टर में जो स्कैप होता है, वह कैसे डिस्ट्रीब्यूट किया जाता है ? वहाँ सर्विस वाले सारा गोलमाल कर देते हैं।

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: Integrated steel mills produce a lot of scrap and rejects. They are auctioned. The system of auctioneering may be satisfactory or may not be satisfactory so we had a new look and tried to improve upon the distribution. Right now we are think of how to now we are think of how to improve the auction ...

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय (मयसूर) : मिलाई में स्कैप के नाम पर अठ्ठा लोहा बेचा गया है। देश के प्रायः सभी समाचार पत्रों में यह समाचार छपा था।

श्री कै० डी० मालवीय : अगर माननीय सदस्य किसी विशेष बात की तरफ मेरा ध्यान दिलायें, तो मैं आश्वासन देता हूँ कि इस बात की पूरी पूरी जाच-कड़ीया कि अठ्ठा लोहा स्कैप के नाम पर बेचा जाता है। लेकिन लेने वाले लोग आपस में मिल कर कोशिश करते हैं कि सरते में लें। उस योजना का हन ने संशोधन किया है और हम संशोधन है कि जो गलतियाँ हो रही हैं, या बेईमानी होनी है, हम से हन उन को ज्यादा से ज्यादा रोक सके और हम ने रोक भी है।

In totality we have affected improvement both in the auctioneering of the scrap that is available in the steel mills and also in the distribution system but I again submit to the House that the defects in the distribution system .

MR CHAIRMAN: Mr. Malaviya, one point was raised by Mr. Daga and others that steel is available to those who are utilising it for non-priority and ostentatious constructions. How do they get that and can you regulate it?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: We are trying our best to regulate it in our billet rolling mills in a proper way

but the fact is that we have to regulate the priority on the basis of which steel is allotted. Some industries, both big and small, may be responsible for diverting a part of their steel in the market where a very good price attracts the suppliers and they get it. They manage to get it. It is an in-built evil in society. . . .

So, from that point of view, Government have now decided to restrict the construction of buildings from the point of view of restricting the supply of steel and also cement. I hope that this scheme of Government to put such restrictions will end in a not unbalanced distribution.

All that I can say is that we shall try to improve the situation. The situation has improved, and in the next few months, our emphasis will be to satisfy as far as it is possible the needs of the small consumers and also to streamline the distribution system by creating more distribution centres.

There is an imbalance in prices also. Those who get the steel directly from the steel mills have to pay less, while those who get it from the stockyards have to pay a little more because of the expenditure that is involved in the stockyard organisation. There also, we are trying to see how best to minimise the difference or equalise the price system. I think we may have to look into it again and reduce or completely eliminate the differential in price so far as supplies from the steel mills and other centres are concerned.

With all these precautions, I hope that the distribution system will improve and our steel production will also improve.

श्री मूलचंद डागा : देखिए जो आप का उत्तर है उस के लिए तो मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ आप ने बड़ा अच्छा उत्तर दिया लेकिन मेरे किसी स्पेसिफिक प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया। मैंने यह कहा था कि

आप ने स्टील कंट्रोल आर्डर के तहत कितने लोगों का चालान किया, एसेशियल कमी-डिटीज ऐक्ट के अंतर्गत कितने लोगों पर मुकदमे चलाए, कितनों को मना हुआ, कितने जेल चले गए दो साल में तीन साल में एक तो बनाइए। फिर मैंने यह पढ़ा था :

“The Committee note that at present the stockyard remuneration ranges from Rs. 60 to 380 per tonne on various items of steel sold through stockyards. . . The Committee would, therefore recommend that Government should review carefully the margin of remuneration allowed for sales from stockyards so as to reduce it to the minimum in respect of categories of steel which are used mostly by the small-scale industries.

सभापति महोदय : उस का जवाब तो उन्होंने दिया है, आप ने शायद सुना नहीं कि वह रिड्यूम करना चाहते हैं वह जो डिफरेंस है स्टाक यार्ड में जो मिलने वाला है और डायरे टर मिलने वाला है, उसके बारे में तो उन्होंने बताया।

श्री मूलचंद डागा : वह इतना सैटप सैट कैसे रिड्यूम हो जायेगा ? क्या होगा ?

श्री कै० डी० मालवीय : माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें मैं समझ गया। आप ने यह कहा कि दोनों के दामों में फर्क है, उसे कम करना चाहिए। स्टाक यार्ड जब रहेगा तो वहाँ पर जमीन ली जायेगी, नौकर रखे जायेंगे तो कुछ तो दाम में फर्क रहेगा। अब उस का दाम कौन देगा ? इसलिए इस पर विचार कर रहे हैं कि दोनों के दामों में किस तरह से तारतम्य मिलाया जा सकता है। मेरा ख्याल है कि दो सौ तीन सौ रुपये के करीब दाम में फर्क पड़ता है। तो उस को कम करने का प्रयत्न करेंगे, देखेंगे कि कितना कम हो सकता है। इस सारी वितरण की प्रणाली में कितना अंतर ला सकते हैं ताकि ज्यादा फर्क दामों में न पड़े उस

श्री के० डी० मालवीय

को देखेंगे। लेकिन दो मी तीन से रुपया लोगो को देने में कोई एतराज नहीं है।

हमारी जो आपने बालान की बात कही हम लोगो ने सेज्डों आदिमियों के बालान कि है। उस में हम इनका ही कर सकते है कि उन का वितरण का अधिकार छी न करने है तीन साल में पाव साल के बीच में हम उन के अधिकार छीन लेते है।—(उद्योगबान) अब सजा देना तो मेरे हाथ में नहीं है। वद तो मुकदमा चलन के बाद होना है।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : यह तो एसे पर कमीडिटीज में आता है। सजा क्यों नहीं उन की हो सकती ?

हमारे आप के रीजनल कंट्रोलर जो है वे उन से मिल जाते है।

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : सज अफसर खराब है यह नी में नहीं मानना। लेकिन यह मैं कह सकता हू कि उन के लाइसेंस हम ले लेते हैं और उन्हें बाटने नहीं देने है।

एसेशियल कमीडिटीज ऐक्ट में मुकदमा भी चलाया जाता है। अब उन को सजा होगी या नहीं होगी, कितनी होगी, यह तो मेरे पास सूचना इन समय नहीं है। अगर आप को सन्तुष्टि इस बान में हो तो जो मेरे पास सूचना होगी वह मैं दे दूंगा। लेकिन मेरे पास इस समय सूचना नहीं है कि 400 या 500 कितने पकड़े गए, कितनो पर मुकदमे चल रहे है यह मैं माननीय सदस्य को दे दूंगा। मैं समझना हू कि रीजनल डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सेटर्स जो हमारे है उन से सतोषजनक काम हो रहा है। लेकिन जो निहित दिक्कत है उन के अदर उन की तरफ मैं इशारा कर दिया और वह हमारे कंट्रोल के अदर तभी आ सकती है जब कि उत्पादन की वृद्धि हो।

MR CHAIRMAN The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M tomorrow

15 15 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday, August 24, 1974/Bhadra 2, 1896 (Saka)